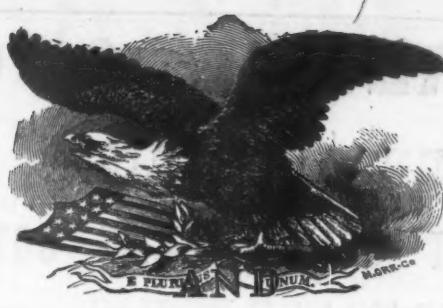


# ARMY NAVY GAZETTE OF THE REGULAR JOURNAL.



## NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XIV.—NUMBER 36.  
WHOLE NUMBER 712.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 14, 1877.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

**The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be Removed on the 1st of May to  
No. 245 Broadway, opposite the City Hall Park and the New York Post Office.**

## Smith & Wesson Revolving Pistols.



### International Exhibition, Philadelphia, 1876.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1877.—The United States Centennial Commission has examined the Report of the Judges, and accept the following reasons, and decree an award in conformity therewith.

REPORT ON AWARDS.—Product—Smith & Wesson Revolving Pistols.—Name and address of exhibitor,

The Undersigned having examined the product herein described, respectfully recommend the same to the United States Centennial Commission for award for the following reasons, viz.: Its capacity as a military arm, the ejection of all discharged shells simultaneously, the workmanship and materials used in manufacture, its interchangeability, together with the simplicity of its action, render it a desirable weapon for defence or offence.

HENRY S. ABBOT, W. H. NOBLE, A. LESNE, L. F. DE SALDANIA: S. C. LYFORD, Judge; FRANCIS A. WALKER,

Chief of Bureau of Awards; A. T. GOSHORN, Director General; J. L. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

These Revolvers are largely in use by the Governments of the United States, Russia, Turkey, Spain, Mexico and the Argentine Republic.



[From the Rod and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

THE REMINGTON GUN.—Col. H. A. Gildersleeve, of the American Rifle Team, 1874, 1875, and 1876, Lt.-Col. 12th Regt., writes under date of Nov. 10:

I have just returned from the Big South Bay, where I have been gunning for ducks. I tried for the first time the Remington 10 gauge gun I purchased from you last Summer. My success with it was excellent. In my judgment its shooting capacity cannot be surpassed. I want no better gun, and if I did I don't believe I could find it, even among the expensive grades of English guns.

H. A. GILDERSLEEVE.

E. REMINGTON AND SONS, 281 and 283 Broadway, N. Y.

Chicago, 237 State st. Boston, 146 Tremont st. Baltimore, 47 N. Charles st. St. Louis, 609 N. 4th.

Cut this out and send for Illustrated Catalogue and Treatise on Rifle Shooting.

REMINGTON'S  
BREECH-LOADING  
DOUBLE-BARRELED  
GUN.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

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MILITARY GOODS,

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

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## ORIENTAL POWDER MILLS.

MANUFACTURERS OF

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## BENT & BUSH,

## ARMY AND NAVY FURNISHERS,

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SEND FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST.

# B. KITTREDGE & CO.,

Cincinnati, Ohio,

THE AGENTS OF COLT'S ARMS COMPANY,

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC

## SIX NEW MODEL COLT PISTOLS, FIVE POCKET PISTOLS AND THE PEACEMAKER.

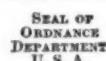


### THE PEACEMAKER.

This pistol, for efficiency, safety, simplicity, and lightness, is far in advance of any military pistol that has yet appeared. After an exhaustive trial in competition with all other pistols submitted (six in all) in 1873, it was adopted as the Cavalry pistol of the United States, on the recommendation of the Board of Officers who made the trials, and the whole of the Cavalry has since been armed with it.

Among seven different military pistols experimented upon at Spaadu during the past year by the Prussian Government, the firing of this pistol was the best in all respects.

It is confidently recommended to officers of the Army and Navy, guides, hunters, and all who travel among dangerous communities, as the best weapon to carry on the person that has ever been produced.



### EXTRACTS FROM

### ORDNANCE NOTES - NO. 5.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 27, 1873.

### REVOLVERS USING METALLIC AMMUNITION.

FIRST REPORT on New Model Colt and Smith & Wesson Revolvers. Made at National Armory, December 27, 1872.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, Mass., December 27, 1872.

[DESCRIPTION OMITTED.]

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, I have tested three Smith & Wesson revolvers (new model) and the Colt's revolver (new model), submitted by Gen. W. B. Franklin, and have the honor to make the following report thereon:

[DESCRIPTION OMITTED.]

The new model Colt revolver is not an alteration of their old revolver for paper cartridges, as is the model now in service. It is made with a solid frame, inclosing the cylinder, and into which the barrel is screwed. The cylinder is of greater diameter and a little shorter than the old one. The hand which rotates the cylinder is an improvement,

having two fingers, one of which reinforces the other, giving a considerable gain of power. The ejector is similar to the old one, but one end of the ejector tube is set in the frame, the other being fastened to the barrel by screw. The base pin is held in place by a screw through the frame.

This revolver is supplied with a safety notch, on which it can be carried without the firing pin touching the cartridge. The other parts are essentially the same as in the old model.

As required by the instructions from Ordnance Office, I give below the details of the tests to which the revolvers have been subjected:

[DETAILS OMITTED.]

The Colt revolver was first fired three hundred rounds with service ammunition, allowing it to cool after each hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced from it, and only one cartridge failed to explode. This one was found to be defective in fulmination.

The revolver was then laid in the snow, water poured over it, and it was allowed to remain in the weather three days and nights. When taken up again it was rusted considerably but worked perfectly. It was again fired up to two hundred rounds, with two cartridges failing to explode. One of these exploded at second trial and the other with the punch and hammer.

The Colt and one of the Smith & Wesson were then fired for accuracy at fifty yards. A target of ten shots with each gave mean absolute deviation—for Colt, 3.11 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 4.39 in.

Both revolvers were then placed in a close box connected with the pulverizer, and well sanded. The sand did not affect the working of either.

They were then fired at twenty-five yards distance for penetration. The average penetration for ten shots with each was—for the Colt, 4.1 in.; for the Smith & Wesson, 3.35 in.

The Smith & Wesson was then fired one hundred rounds and the Colt two hundred rounds. No difficulty was experienced with either, only a slight increase in friction being noticeable in the Smith & Wesson. One cartridge failed to explode in the Colt and eight in the Smith & Wesson. The one failing in the Colt was exploded with a centre punch. Six of those failing in the Smith & Wesson exploded at second trial, one at third trial, and the other one was without fulminate.

I finally tried the "Leet" cartridges in the Colt revolver to ascertain the effect of bursting through the cap, as they had done with the Smith & Wesson. The cartridges were taken from the same box, and about twenty of them from the same package as those that burst in the Smith & Wesson revolvers, but out of eighty fired none burst. At the same time, of four cartridges from this package fired in the Smith & Wesson revolver two burst as before.

The Smith & Wesson revolvers have been fired respectively 829, 606 and 845 rounds; the Colt about 800 rounds. The better working of the Colt is noticeable throughout. No difficulty has been found with it, while the Smith & Wesson has several times clogged to such an extent as to render it almost impossible to cock it. This clogging is most liable to occur in cold and dry weather, when the fouling is allowed to harden on the piece. The lengthening of the "collar" was intended to overcome this liability to clog, as developed in the model now in the hands of the troops, and has, no doubt, reduced it. The cylinder stop is also an improvement, and the strengthening of parts, which is the object of most of the changes, has made a better weapon than the old one, but I still regard it as rather delicate for general service. The two parts of this revolver which broke during the trial may have contained defects, but these and other parts of it are of such a character as to develop defects in the manufacture.

A great objection to this arm is the difficulty of dismounting for cleaning and reassembling it. Though improved in this respect by marking of the gear and frame and the change in the rack, soldiers generally would still find it complicated.

The only superiority it can claim over the Colt is the greater rapidity of ejecting the empty cases. I think that in the case of poor ammunition and the bursting of the heads of cartridges in the two arms, the Smith & Wesson could more readily be relieved from the consequent clogging than the Colt.

In the Colt the number of the parts is less, they are more simple and stronger, and are not subjected to as great strains as those in the Smith & Wesson. It can be dismounted for cleaning by drawing one screw and slipping out the base pin, and reassembled with the same ease.

I have no hesitation in declaring the Colt revolver superior in most respects, and much better adapted to the wants of the Army than the Smith & Wesson.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN R. EDIE,

Captain of Ordnance.

Major J. G. BENTON, Commanding.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to the Chief of Ordnance, agreeably to his instructions of September 2, 1873.

J. G. BENTON,

Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

[Further details embracing other rejected arms omitted.]

#### NOTE.

As the reports on the several models of revolvers using the metallic ammunition plainly show the superiority of the Colt revolver (last model) over all others tried, the Chief of Ordnance has been authorized by the War Department to purchase 8,000 of these arms for the use of the cavalry arm of the service.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 26, 1873.

The contract with this company was extended April 30, 1874, to include 2,000 additional pistols, making 10,000 in all.



Colt's New Model Army Metallic Cartridge  
Revolving Pistol.

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## THE ARMY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.

George W. McCrary, Secretary of War.

H. J. Croby, Chief Clerk, War Department.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.  
Colonel Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector-General.  
Brig.-Gen. Wm. M. K. Dunn, Judge-Advocate-General.  
Colonel Albert J. Myer, Chief Signal Officer.  
Brig.-Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster-General.  
Brigadier-General R. Macfeely, Commissary General of Subsistence.  
Brigadier-General Jos. K. Barnes, Surgeon-General.  
Brigadier-General Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.  
Brigadier-General And. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.  
Brigadier-General Stephen V. Benét, Chief of Ordnance.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C. Brig.-Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adj.-General.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Headquarters, Chicago, Ill.  
Colonel Richard C. Drum, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.—Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry, Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.  
Major George D. Ruggles, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.—Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.  
Major E. R. Platt, A. A.-G.

District of New Mexico.—Colonel Edward Hatch, 9th Cavalry: Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.  
First Lieutenant John S. Loud, 9th Cavalry, Act. A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.—Brigadier-General Geo. Crook: Headquarters, Omaha, Neb.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Williams, A. A.-G.

District of the Black Hills.—Col. Randolph S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry: Headquarters Red Cloud Agency, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.—Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, Headquarters, New Orleans, La.  
Major Oliver D. Greene, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.—Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Jos. H. Taylor, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.  
Colonel Jas. B. Fry, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. T. H. Ringer: Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.  
Lieut.-Col. Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General L. McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Kelton, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.—Major-General Irvin McDowell: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.  
Major Samuel Breck, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.—Brevet Major-General O. O. Howard: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.  
Major Henry C. Wood, A. A.-G.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.—Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz: Headquarters, Prescott.  
Major James P. Martin, A. A.-G.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT.

Major-General J. M. Schofield, Superintendent, U. S. M. A.  
Lt.-Col. T. H. Neill, Commandant of Cadets, U. S. M. A.  
Capt. R. H. Hall, Adjutant, U. S. M. A.

## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 26, H. Q. A., March 28, 1877.

The following Joint Resolutions and Acts of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the issue of clothing to Co. A, 2d Cavalry.

Approved March 3, 1877.

II. JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing the issue of clothing to Pvt. Francis Hegner, Co. F, 7th Cavalry, and Pvt. John C. Collins, Co. G, 7th Cavalry.

Approved March 3, 1877.

III. AN ACT for the relief of Asst. Surg. Thomas F. Azpell, United States Army.

Approved January 16, 1877.

V. An Act placing the name of C. G. Froudenberg upon the retired list of the United States Army.

Approved March 3, 1877.

G. O. 28, H. Q. A., March 29, 1877.

The following extract from "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1878, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1877, is published for the information and guidance of the Army:

"Provided, however, That hereafter the records of regimental garrison, and field officers and courts-martial [sic] shall after having been acted upon, be retained and filed in the Judge-Advocate's office at the Hdqrs of the Department Commander in whose department the courts were held for two years, at the end of which time they may be destroyed."

G. O. 30, H. Q. A., March 29, 1877.

The following order is received from the Secretary of War:

The allowance of kindling wood provided for by G. O. 18, A. A.-G. O., Feb. 9, 1870, is not subject to increase according to the scale of equivalents given in

G. O. 18, A.-G. O., March 9, 1869, but will be issued at the same monthly rate as to quantity as the standard, oak wood.

G. O. 31, H. Q. A., March 31, 1877.

I. The Ordnance Department having found from recent experiments that the application of oil or grease to the shell of metallic ammunition has a tendency to cause the shell to rupture when fired, the Chief of Ordnance recommends, and the Secretary of War directs, that under no circumstances shall such lubricants be applied to the metallic case of any cartridges for the service arms. When practicable every cartridge before being placed in the arms shall be examined, to see that it is perfectly clear; and no cartridge, and particularly no discharged shell, shall be kept in the arm longer than absolutely necessary.

II. The following order is approved by the Secretary of War:

Seal-skin caps and gauntlets will not be returned as issued to troops, but will be borne on the return of the officer accountable, while fit for service. They will be charged to the soldier in whose use they are when lost or destroyed by his fault, and will be dropped from the return on "statement of charges" in the same manner that camp and garrison equipage lost by soldiers is charged and dropped. When worn out in service they will be presented for inspection.

Company officers who have issued such caps and gauntlets to their men will take them up again on their returns, and enter the amounts to the credit of the soldiers on their clothing accounts.

G. O. 32, H. Q. A., April 2, 1877.

(Concluded.)

III. TRANSFERS.

Lieut.-Col. Emory Upton, from the 1st Artillery to the 4th Artillery, March 16, 1877; Lieut.-Col. John M. Branman, from the 4th Artillery to the 1st Artillery, March 16, 1877; 1st Lieut. Sebree Smith, from the 6th Cavalry to the 2d Artillery, Feb. 18, 1877 (Battery I), to take place on Army Register next after 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford; 1st Lieut. Wm. Stanton, from the 2d Artillery to the 6th Cavalry Feb. 6, 1877 (Co. E), to take place on Army Register next after 1st Lieut. Geo. A. Anderson; 2d Lieut. Charles H. Lester, from the 2d Infantry to the 8th Cavalry, Oct. 31, 1876 (Co. C), to take place on Army Register next after 2d Lieut. Joseph W. Pinder; 2d Lieut. Harrison G. Otis, from the 4th Cavalry to the 4th Artillery, Feb. 27, 1877 (Battery E), to take place on Army Register next after 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalfe; 2d Lieut. James S. Jones, from the 10th Infantry to the 10th Cavalry, Feb. 6, 1877 (Co. I), to take place on Army Register next after 2d Lieut. Wm. M. Medcalfe; 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan, from the 6th Infantry to the 2d Artillery, Jan. 9, 1877 (Battery M), to take place on Army Register next after 2d Lieut. Henry D. Bonap.

IV. RETIRED.

On his own application, after thirty years' service, in conformity with section 4, act of July 15, 1870. [Section 1243, Revised Statutes.]

Major Truman Seymour, 5th Artillery, Nov. 1, 1876.

For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or injury received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17, act of Aug. 3, 1861. [Section 1251, Revised Statutes.]

Major Thos. H. Halsey, Paymaster, Feb. 9, 1877.

By direction of the President, in conformity with a section 12, act of July 17, 1862. [Section 1244, Revised Statutes.]

Col. Horace Brooks, 4th Artillery, Jan. 10, 1877; Col. Joseph J. Wright, Surgeon, Dec. 31, 1876; Major Valentine C. Hanna, Paymaster, Jan. 11, 1877; Post Chaplain Aquila A. Reese, March 2, 1877.

With retired pay of Lieut.-Colonel, in conformity with the acts of Congress approved March 3, 1877.

Capt. Thos. E. Maley, U. S. A., retired—to date from March 3, 1877; Capt. Chas. G. Freudenberg, U. S. A., retired—to date from March 3, 1877.

V. CASUALTIES.

Resigned (9), died (28), dropped for desertion (1), dismissed (4).

G. O. 34, H. Q. A., April 9, 1877.

The following extracts of an Act of Congress are published for the information and government of all concerned:

AN ACT establishing post-roads and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc. That

SEC. 5. That it shall be lawful to transmit through the mail, free of postage, any letters, packages, or other matters relating exclusively to the business of the Government of the United States: Provided, That every such letter or package to entitle it to pass free shall bear over the words "Official business" an endorsement showing also the name of the Department, and, if from a bureau or office, the name of the Department and bureau or office, as the case may be, whence transmitted. And if any person shall make use of any such official envelope to avoid the payment of postage on his private letter, package, or other matter in the mail, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of three hundred dollars, to be prosecuted in any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 6. That for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, it shall be the duty of each of Executive Departments of the United States to provide for itself and its subordinate offices the necessary envelopes: and in addition to the endorsement designating the Department in which they are to be used, the penalty for the unlawful use of these envelopes shall be stated thereon.

Approved March 3, 1877.

S. O. W. D., April 5, 1877

With the approval of the Secretary of War the following named officers are relieved from their present duties, respectively, and will proceed to join their proper station: Capt. J. McMillan, 3d Artillery, so soon as his successor shall have been designated; Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Artillery; 1st Lieut. A. C. Paul, 3d Cavalry; 1st Lieut. C. C. Morrison, 6th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. H. G. Otis, 4th Artillery.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. H. O. Perley, M. D., is assigned to duty at Fort Pembina, D. T., to relieve A. Surg. V. Havard. Upon being relieved by A. Surg. Perley, A. Surg. V. Havard, M. D., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, for assignment to field service (S. O. 42, D. D.)

A. Surg. P. Moffatt will proceed to Fort Foote, Md., and report to C. O. for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. J. W. Bayne, whose contract will then be terminated (S. O. 74, M. D. A.)

### DETACHED SERVICE.

Major J. P. Canby, P. D., Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., member G. C.-M. Sitka, Alaska T., March 23 (S. O. 24, D. C.)

Capt. J. A. Fitzgerald, member G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai, I. T., March 26 (S. O. 26, D. C.)

Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M., member G. C.-M. Camp Grant, A. T., by par. 4, S. O. 20, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 25, D. A.)

Major G. E. Gleason, P. D., is appointed to inspect at Jackson, Miss., and at Huntsville, Ala., certain subsistence stores. Major Glenn will also inspect the money accounts of the disbursing officers stationed at Jackson, Miss., and Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 59, D. G.)

Capt. J. H. Belcher, A. Q. M., Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., members G. C.-M. Santa Fe, N. M., April 16 (S. O. 64, D. M.)

Capt. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept., will transfer the public funds for which he is responsible, to Capt. G. B. Russell, 9th Infantry, A. D. C. and A. A. I. G., who is announced as Acting Ord. Officer of the Dept. until the arrival of Capt. Phipps' duly appointed successor (G. O. 1, D. G.)

Surg. J. C. McKee, M. D., will make a thorough inspection of the hospitals, and medical property and stores at the following posts in this Dept.: Camp Mojave, Fort Yuma, Camp Lowell, Camp Bowie, Camp Grant, Camp Thomas, Camp Apache, Camp Verde, Fort Whipple, and Camp McDowell. During the absence from these Hdqrs of Surg. J. C. McKee, A. Surg. J. C. Worthington, will, in addition to his other duties, take charge of the office of Medical Director of the D. pt. (S. O. 26, D. A.)

Capt. E. B. Atwood, A. Surgs. J. W. Buell, J. H. T. King, M. D., members G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., April 9 (S. O. 64, D. T.)

A. A. Surg. A. C. Bergen, now at Cheyenne Ag'cy, is hereby designated for service in the field with infantry troops during the summer's campaign. He will accompany to Tongue River, the troops to be detached from Cheyenne Agency for field service, and, upon arrival at that point, will report to Col. N. A. Miles, 5th Infantry, for further instructions (S. O. 43, D. D.)

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days, A. Surg. J. Porter, Key West Bks, Fla. (S. O. 61, D. S.)

One month, and to apply for extension of three months, A. Surg. H. S. Turrill, M. D., to take effect July 1, 1877, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 60, D. T.)

One month and five days, Major H. P. Curtis, J.-A., San Francisco (S. O. 30, M. D. P.)

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major G. E. Glenn, P. D., will proceed to McComb City, and Jackson, Miss., Monroe, La., Little Rock, Ark., and Huntsville and Mobile, Ala., for the purpose of paying troops stationed at those points to date of last muster (S. O. 59, D. G.)

### CONFIRMED.

The telegraphic instructions of 18th instant, directing Lieut.-Col. C. McKeever, Aast. Adjt.-Gen. to make inspection of military post at St. Augustine, Fla. (S. O. 60, D. S.)

The verbal permission given Surg. J. F. Randolph, on the 8th day of February, 1877, to return to Camden, N. J., and there await assignment to a post (S. O. 74, M. D. A.)

### NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stwd. W. Grunert, from duty at Leavenworth Military Prison, to Fort Sill, Ind. T., relieving Hosp. Stwd. H. Miller, who, upon being so relieved, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., and report at these Hdqrs (S. O. 65, D. M.)

Hosp. Stwd. A. Gecks, from duty at Fort Sisseton, to duty at Fort A. Lincoln, for service with troops that will operate from that post during the summer (S. O. 43, D. D.)

Hosp. Stwd. E. Prinz is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of Pacific and Dept. of California, and will report to Lieut.-Col. G. E. Cooper, A. Med. Purveyor, for duty in the Purveying Depot at San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 49, W. D.)

Hosp. Stwd. J. Tomamichel, now at Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., will report to C. O. of that post, for duty (S. O. 45, D. P.)

## THE LINE.

## CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 7, 1877:

Co. A, 1st Artillery, from Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia, to Fort Warren, Mass.

Co. C, 1st Artillery, from Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia, to Fort Trumbull, Conn.

Cos. B, E, and F, 1st Artillery, from Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia, to Fort Adams, R. I.

Co. L, 2d Artillery, from Washington Arsenal, District of Columbia, to Fort McHenry, Md.

Co. B, 21st Infantry, from Fort Stevens, Ore., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.

**1ST CAVALRY**, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E, L, H, Ft Walla Walla, W. T.; A, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; C, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F, Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, San Diego, Bks., Cal.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. D. Perry, 1st Lieut. P. S. Bonius, members, G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai, I. T., March 26 (S. O. 26, D. C.)

Capt. D. Perry to act as inspector on certain subsistence stores at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 27, D. C.)

Col. C. Grover to act as inspector on certain ordnance and ordnance stores at Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 28, D. C.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla, W. T., will prepare two companies—L (Whipple's) and E (Winters)—to proceed, under command of Capt. S. G. Whipple, at as early a date as the route of travel will admit the passage of wheeled vehicles, and establish a camp on the west side of the Wallowa river, near its junction with the Grande Ronde, for the mutual protection of the citizens and Indians in that vicinity and for the preservation of the peace. This encampment will be a dependency of Fort Walla Walla, from which post it will draw its supplies, excepting such as can be obtained at less expense nearer camp (S. O. 25, D. C.)

**2ND CAVALRY**, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A, B, D, E, Ft Sanders, W. T.; I, K, Ft Fred Steele, W. T.; C, Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F, G, H, L, Fort Ellis, M. T.; M, Camp Brown, W. T.

**Leave of Absence**.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. J. Egan (S. O. 45, D. P.)

**Court-martial**.—The proceedings and findings in case of Trumpeter J. Hall, Co. M., are disapproved by Gen. Crook: "It is a well established maxim of law that, 'no man should take advantage of his own wrong' (Co. Litt. 145b), nor should he be allowed to take advantage of such wrong to gain the favorable interpretation of the law. 'This maxim is based on elementary principles, is fully recognized in Courts of Law and Equity, and indeed admits of illustration from every branch of Legal procedure.' Brooms L. M. p. 212, sec. 275. The application of this principle in Military Courts, which are Courts of law and equity, in their broadest sense, is believed to be in consonance with the spirit and purpose of their institution, and calculated to secure the ends of justice, notwithstanding the technicalities, which may be suggested, in consequence of the general terms of law and regulations. Trumpeter Hall will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

**3RD CAVALRY**, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A, E, F, G, Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; H, Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B, C, L, Camp Robinson, Neb.; M, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K, Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

**Detached Service**.—Capts. A. Moore, D. Monahan, 1st Lieuts. A. D. B. Smead, C. Morton, 2d Lieuts. B. Reynolds, F. H. Hardie, members, and 2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Laramie, W. T., April 10 (S. O. 44, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence**.—One year, on account of physical disability, with permission to go beyond sea, Col. J. J. Reynolds, to take effect April 1 (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

**Relieved**.—2d Lieut. J. F. Simpson from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. S. O. 19, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 43, D. P.)

**Confirmed**.—The telegraphic instructions from these Hdqrs, March 23, requiring 1st Lieut. O. Elting to proceed from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., to report to J.-A. of G. C.-M. in session at that post, as witness (S. O. 45, D. P.)

**Col. Reynolds**.—The proceedings, etc., of the Court-martial before which Col. Joseph J. Reynolds was tried for "Disobedience to the lawful commands of his superior officer," "violation of the Forty-second Article of War," "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," have been reviewed by the War Department, with the following result: The specifications in support of the above charges allege that being ordered to join General Crook at Lodge Pole Creek, M. T., March 18, 1876, Col. Reynolds marched his troops away, intending to prevent a juncture; that he destroyed property captured from the Indians whom he was ordered to save it; that he misbehaved before the enemy, ran away with his command, and left his dead and wounded in the hands of the Indians; that having captured a large herd of ponies and mules he permitted the Indians to recapture 700 of them and made no effort to retake them, thus defeating any further operations at the time against said Indians; that he detached a company to charge the enemy and failed and neglected to support it; and that, having preferred charges against Captain Henry E. Noyes, 2d Cavalry, and subjected him to the annoyance and mortification of a Court-martial, he solemnly declared that he was not the accuser or prosecutor of said Noyes. The Court found him not guilty of misbehavior before the enemy, but guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in leaving his dead in the hands of the Indians; not guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman; guilty of disobedience of orders, and also found the facts as alleged with regard to preferring charges against Capt. Noyes, but attached no criminality thereto, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and command for one year. In view, however, of the long, distinguished and faithful service of Colonel Reynolds, President Grant was pleased to remit the sentence.

**4TH CAVALRY**, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A, C, H, K, Fort Sill, I. T.; G, L, Fort Reno, I. T.; B, D, E, F, I, M, Camp Robinson.

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieut. W. C. Miller, J.-A. of G. C.-M. S. O. 19, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 43, D. P.)

**5TH CAVALRY**, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A, B, F, H, I, L, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D, K, Sidney Bks., Neb.; C, G, E, M, Fort McPherson, Neb.

**Change of Station**.—Major G. A. Gordon will proceed to Sidney Bks., Neb., and assume command of that post (S. O. 43, D. P.)

**Leave of Absence**.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. G. O. Eaton, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 43, D. P.)

**Court-martial**.—The proceedings and findings in the case of Private C. Kennedy, Co. F, are approved by Gen. Crook: "It being impracticable to reconvene the Court for the reconsideration of its sentence, in order that Private Kennedy may not entirely escape deserved punishment, the sentence is approved, except so much as directs Private M. Fierstone, Co. F, to forfeit the sum of fifty dollars and fifty cents of his pay, that is now or may become due. The excepted portion is disapproved, as being in conflict with the 'custom of War in like cases' and in contravention of decisions of the War Department. A Court-martial cannot by its sentence require that an appropriation be made from the pay due an accused for the reimbursement of a party from whom he is found to have feloniously obtained a certain sum. Any fine or forfeiture which it imposes, (save special cases provided for in the regulations, U. S. A.), can accrue to the United States only. So much of the sentence as is approved will be duly executed."

**6TH CAVALRY**, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C, G, M, Camp Grant, A. T.; B, Camp Lowell, A. T.; K, Fort Whipple, A. T.; H, Camp Bowie, A. T.; A, D, Camp Apache, A. T.; E, Camp Verde, A. T.; I, Camp McDowell, A. T.; F, Camp Thomas, A. T.

\* In camp near old Camp Crittenden.

**Detached Service**.—Major J. Biddle, A. A. Insp. Gen., will make a thorough inspection of the following posts and stations in this Department: Camp Mojave, Ehrenberg, Fort Yuma, Yuma Depot, Camp Lowell, Tucson, Camp Bowie, Camp Grant, Camp Thomas, Camp Apache, Camp Verde, Fort Whipple, Camp McDowell (S. O. 26, D. A.)

**Relieved**.—2d Lieut. L. A. Craig from duty as member G. C.-M. Camp Grant, A. T., by par. 4, S. O. 20, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 25, D. A.)

**7TH CAVALRY**, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B, E, G, I, K, L, Fort A, Lincoln, D. T.; A, D, H, M, Fort Rice, D. T.; C, Fort Totten, D. T.; F, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

**8TH CAVALRY**, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C, D, I, L, M, Fort Brown, Tex.; B, Fort Clark, Texas; A, E, G, H, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; K, Fort Duncan, Tex.; F, scouting.

**Detached Service**.—2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder relieved from temporary duty with Co. B, 8th Cav., and assigned to temporary duty with Co. E, 10th Inf. (S. O. 60, D. T.)

1st Lieut. R. A. Williams, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Ringgold Bks., Tex., par. 1, S. O. 20 and 58, from these Hdqrs, vice 2d Lieut. S. W. Fountain, relieved (S. O. 63, D. T.)

**Confirmed**.—The telegraphic instructions of April 2 appointing Lieut.-Col. T. C. Devin Special Inspector to inspect certain ordnance and ordnance stores at Ringgold Bks., and also to make a general inspection of that post (S. O. 63, D. T.)

**Horses**.—Co. B is relieved from further duty in San Antonio, Tex., and the C. O. thereof will take charge of sixty horses, now at the Depot for issue to cavalry regiments in this Dept., and proceed with them to Fort Clark, Tex., where the horses will be turned over to Lieut.-Col. W. R. Shafter, 24th Inf., for assignment to companies of the 8th and 10th Cav. serving in his district. Lieut. Boyd will make the necessary arrangements for leading and caring for the horses designated while en route (S. O. 61, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY**, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E, K, Ft Union, N. M.; I, Ft Wingate, N. M.; G, Fort Garland, C. T.; F, H, M, Ft Stanton, N. M.; A, C, Fort Bayard, N. M.; B, Fort Craig, N. M.; D, Fort Union, N. M.; L, Fort Lyon, Col.

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieuts. L. H. Rucker and C. A. Stedman, members, G. C.-M. Santa Fe, N. M., April 16 (S. O. 64, D. M.)

**10TH CAVALRY**, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A, D, F, L, Fort Concho, Tex.; G, Fort Griffin, Tex.; C, Fort McKavett, Tex.; M, Fort Stockton, Tex.; H, Ft Davis, Tex.; I, Fort Richardson, Tex.; B, Ft McIntosh, Tex.; E, San Felipe, Tex.; K, Ft Clark, Tex.

**Detached Service**.—Col. B. H. Grierson, Major N. B. McLaughlin, Capt. T. Little, 1st Lieuts. J. T. Morrison, R. Q. M., C. L. Cooper, W. Davis, Jr., M. M. Maxon, 2d Lieuts. E. P. Turner, H. J. Gasmann, members, and 1st Lieut. R. G. Smither, Adj't., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., April 9 (S. O. 64, D. T.)

**11TH CAVALRY**, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B, E, F, K, Fort Adams, R. I.; A, I, Fort Warren, Mass.; C, M, Ft Trumbull, Conn.; G, Ft Monroe, Va.; H, Ft Preble, Me.; L, Fort Independence, Mass.; D, Plattsburg Barracks.

**Change of Station**.—The following batteries of Artillery are relieved from duty at Washington Arsenal, D. C., and will take post as hereinafter indicated: Bat. A at Fort Warren, Mass.; Bat. C at Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Bats. E, F at Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 73, M. D. A.)

1st Lieut. D. D. Wheeler is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Indiana Asbury University, Greencastle, Ind. (S. O., April 5, W. D.)

**2ND ARTILLERY**.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A, B, H, L, Ft McHenry, Md.; B, Ft Foote, Md., E, Raleigh, N. C.; F, Morganton, N. C.; K, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, D, G, I, Washington, D. C.; M, Fort Johnston, N. G.

**Change of Station**.—Bat. L from duty at Washington Arsenal, D. C., to Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 73, M. D. A.)

**Detached Service**.—Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d Lieut. H. Rowan, members, and 1st Lieut. J. L. Mast, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Johnston, N. C., April 3 (S. O. 59, D. S.)

**Relieved**.—2d Lieut. H. A. Borup from duty as member G. C.-M. Washington Arsenal, D. C., by par. 1, S. O. 71, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 72, M. D. A.)

**Bread Ration**.—The ration of bread of Bat. B, stationed at Fort Foote, Md., will be increased to twenty ounces; the increase to terminate on the 15th of June, 1877 (S. O. 75, M. D. A.)

**3RD ARTILLERY**, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C, L, M, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; G, H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F, Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K, Fort Wood, N. Y. H.; D, E, Washington, D. C.; I, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

**Hymeneal**.—From the Baltimore *Sun* of the 5th we learn the following particulars of the nuptials of Lieut. Ira MacNutt, 3d Art., Assistant Professor of Tactics at West Point, a graduate of 1870, and Miss Kate A., youngest daughter of Gen. Wm. F. Barry, commandant, which were celebrated at Wednesday noon at Fort McHenry by Rev. O. E. Herrick, chaplain, U. S. A., from Fort Monroe. Gen. W. T. Sherman, accompanied by Mrs. Sherman and Mrs. Col. Miles and Col. S. N. Benjamin, Adj't.-Gen., were present from Washington. Gen. Sherman was received at the fort entrance by Co. H, Capt. Wilson, and Bat. A, Capt. Ramsay, fired a salute of seventeen guns in honor of the General's residence, where a large company of Army and Navy officers, with members of their families, and residents of Baltimore was assembled. The bride and groom during the wedding service stood under a beautiful marriage-bell formed of camellias, the gift of the officers of Fort Monroe, where Gen. Barry was recently stationed. The band of the 3d Art., stationed outside the residence, discoursed music during the reception. At 2 p. m. the bridal party left President street depot, Gen. Sherman casting the slipper at the bride for good luck as she stepped into the carriage. The General also kissed the bride and all the other pretty girls present, and as all the girls were pretty the General had to do a remarkable amount of pleasant skirmishing. The young couple went to New York by the afternoon train, and will thence proceed to West Point. Gen. Sherman and the party with him returned to Washington in the afternoon. The bridal presents were very handsome.

**4TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Joseph Roberts.—Headquarters, B, C, Presidio, Cal.; H, K, L, Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E, Ft Stevens, Or.; G, M, Sitka, Alaska; D, Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I, Fort Monroe, Va.; A, Fort Wrangell, Alaska. F, Ft. San Jose, Cal.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. A. Morris, 1st Lieut. W. Everett, 2d Lieut. M. W. Howe, members, and 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Sitka, Alaska (S. O. 24, D. C.)

**Leave of Absence**.—One month, on Surg. certificate—for the purpose of visiting the hot springs near Sitka, Alaska—Capt. A. Morris, Sitka, Alaska (S. O. 27, D. C.)

**5TH ARTILLERY**, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E, F, Charleston, S. C.; A, K, St. Augustine, Fla.; B, L, M, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D, Savannah, Ga.; G, H, Key West, Fla.; C, Fort Monroe, Va.

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieuts. O. E. Wood and T. R. Adams, members, G. C.-M. Fort Johnston, N. C., April 3 (S. O. 59, D. S.)

**1ST INFANTRY**.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I, E, G, F, Ft Randall, D. T.; A, Lower Brule Agency; D, B, F, H, Fort Sully, D. T.; G, K, Standing Rock Agency.

**Lieut.-Col. Lugenbeel**.—The Yankton, Dakota, *Herold* says that Col. Lugenbeel, commandant of Fort Randall, is seriously ill from the effects of a paralytic stroke which he sustained on his return to his post from the Reno Court-martial. Col. Lugenbeel is an officer of long and faithful service, and the news of the misfortune which has befallen the gallant old soldier will be received with sorrow by his many warm friends throughout the United States.

**2ND INFANTRY**, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A, D, H, G, I, Atlanta, Ga.; F, Chattanooga, Ga.; C, Aiken, S. C.; E, Ellijay, Ga.; K, Newport, Ky.; B, Columbia, S. C.

**Change of Station**.—Cos. E (Cook's) and H (Daggett's) are relieved from duty at Ellijay, Gilmer County, Ga., and will return to their proper station, McPherson Bks., Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 61, D. S.)

**Leave of Absence**.—Six months, 2d Lieut. F. O. Briggs (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

**Evacuation Day**.—Lieut. Haines, in command of 19 men of the 3d Inf., paraded his company in the corridors of the State-house, Columbia, at parade rest, at 11:55, April 10, and then they waited for the town hall bell to strike 12. Fifty or sixty spectators inside, and as many outside of the building, awaited the knell of the Chamberlain Government. Upon the first stroke of the bell the order came "Right shoulder arms! Right face! Forward, march!" The soldiers left by the rear door, in perfect silence. There was nothing dramatic in the scene, yet with these two officers and 19 men the moral as well as the physical support of the Administration was taken from the Republicans of South Carolina.

**3RD INFANTRY**, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A, E, F, G, H, Jackson Barracks, La.; D, St. Martinsville, La.; C, I, Pineville, La.; B, X, Baton Rouge Bks., La.

\* **New Orleans**, La., temporary duty.

**4TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G, K, Fort Bridger, W. T.; A, Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C, F, Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D, H, Omaha Bks., B, E, I, Cantonment Reno, W. T.

\* In the field.

**Leave of Absence**.—2d Lieut. C. W. Mason, extended three months (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

**Roster**.—The stations of the officers of this regiment, as given in the February roster, were as follows:

**Fort Bridger**, Wyo. T.: Col. F. F. Flint; 1st Lieut. T. E. True, Adj't.; 1st Lieut. J. Scott, R. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. A. B. Crittenden, G, San Antonio, Tex.; Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, A. A. I. G., Fort Steele, Wyo. T.; Major H. G. Thomas; 1st Lieut. J. Keefe, A, Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; Capt. E. M. Coates; C, Capt. G. L. Luhn, F, 1st Lieut. J. W. Bubb, I, A. Q. M.; 1st Lieut. G. L. Webster, C, A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. H. E. Robinson; F, 2d Lieut. L. A. Lovering, C, Cantonment Reno, via Fort Fetterman, Wyo. T.; Capt. S. P. Ferris, I; Capt. C. J. Von Herrmann, E, Capt. T. F. Quinn, B, 1st Lieut. B. D. Price, E, 1st Lieut. E. L. Bailey; B, 2d Lieut. J. O'Brien, E, A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; 2d Lieut. C. W. Mason, I, 2d Lieut. C. Howland, B, Omaha Barracks, Neb.; Capt. W. H. Blahee, H, 1st Lieut. J. H. Spencer, H, 1st Lieut. H. Seton, D; 2d Lieut. R. H. Young, H, Red Canyon, via Fort Laramie, Wyo. T.; 1st Lieut. R. P. Brown, K; 2d Lieut. H. Neide, G, Actg. Ind. Agt. Spotted Tail Agency, Absent Sick; Capt. A. B. Cain, D; Capt. W. S. Collier, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Capt. J. Miller, A, Washington, D. C.; 1st Lieut. D. Ezekiel, E, Denver, Col. Absent Without Leave; 2d Lieut. S. C. Plummer, A. On Recruiting Service; Capt. W. H. Powell, G, Buffalo, N. Y. Detached Service: 2d Lieut. H. F. Wells, D, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.

**5TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

**Detached Service**.—Major G. Gibson having reported on the 31st ultimo at these Hdqrs, en route to join his station at Tongue River, will report to C. O. Fort Snelling for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 41, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock, Agency, D. T.; H, Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H, K, Fort Stevenson, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. J. Carland will proceed to Fort Abercrombie, and thence to Bismarck, on public service connected with the prosecution of Indian pony thieves (S. O. 43, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Three months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. W. Badger (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A, B, G, H, I, K, Fort Shaw, M. T.; C, Fort Ellis, M. T.; D, E, Camp Baker, M. T.; F, Fort Benton, M. T.

*Remitted.*—In consideration of his good conduct in not attempting to escape from the custody of a drunken sentinel at Fort Benton, and in marching such sentinel to the guard house and there turning him over to the Sergeant of the guard, six months of the confinement awarded by sentence of G. C. M. to L. Johnson, late a private of Co. F, is hereby remitted.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F, Fort Whipple, A. T.; A, B, Camp Verde, A. T.; C, Camp McDowell, A. T.; G, Camp Lowell, A. T.; E, K, Camp Apache, A. T.; H, Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I, C, Grant, A. T.; D, Camp Thomas, A. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. S. Munson, member, G. C.-M. Fort Laramie, Wy. T., April 10 (S. O. 44, D. P.)

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. W. B. Pease, extended fifteen days (S. O. 43, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, I, Fort McKavett, Texas; D, E, San Antonio, Tex.; G, H, K, Ft. Clark, Tex.

*Regimental Prize.*—On Nov. 27, 1876, the ten companies of this regiment, stationed in the Dept. of Texas, fired for a Regimental Prize (a silver stadia). The firing was done by selected teams of five each, 300 yards off hand or any natural rest, three shots. The prize was won by Corporal Palmer, Co. H, by an average of 7.41 inches. The next best string was 8 5-12 inches by Private Holtzclaw, Co. E. The team of Co. E also made the best company average, to wit: 12.74 inches for their fifteen shots. Reduced to the Creedmoor notation this shooting ran thus: Palmer, 4 5 5-14; Holtzclaw, 4 5 5-14. Co. E's fifteen shots aggregated 62 points by the Creedmoor marking.

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C, D, E, F, G, I, K, Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A, B, H, Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B, I, Angel Island, Cal.; A, K, Camp Mojave, A. T.; C, Fort Yuma, Cal.; D, Camp Independence, Cal.; E, Camp Gaston, Cal.; G, Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H, Camp Hall, Nev.; F, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

*Change of Station.*—1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson relieved from duty at Camp Mojave, A. T., and will proceed to Camp Halleck, Nev., for duty with his company at that post (S. O. 30, M. D. P.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A, B, H, G, K, D, F, New Orleans, La.; I, Vicksburg, Miss.; C, Baton Rouge, La.; E, Little Rock, Ark.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. J. S. Bishop is relieved as member G. C.-M. par. 4, S. O. 54, from this Hdqrs, and is appointed J.-A. of said Court, vice 1st Lieut. J. C. Chance, relieved on account of illness (S. O. 60, D. G.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. J. C. Chance, New Orleans, La. (S. O. 60, D. G.)

*Company B.*—At a meeting of the members of the Literary Association, Co. B, held at Mechanics' Institute, New Orleans, La., April 7, 1877, a committee, consisting of C. Scott, W. Waterman, and J. H. Purcell, secretary, were appointed to draft resolutions in memory of Corporal Patrick Lacey, deceased:

Whereas, It has pleased the Almighty God to remove from our midst our esteemed fellow-member Corporal Patrick Lacey;

Resolved, That it is with sorrow that we part with the deceased member, and that in his death the association and company has sustained a loss of a generous and beloved friend; therefore be it

Resolved, That we bow our heads to the will of the Almighty in taking from us one whose genial kindness of heart endeared him to all; that we cherish the name and memory of our departed member and comrade; that his friends and relatives have our sympathy and condole; be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to relatives of the deceased and entered on the minute of this association, to ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and Irish World for publication.

CHAS. SCOTT, W. WATERMAN, JAS. H. PURCELL, Secretary, Committee on Resolutions.

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D, G, Camp Douglas, Utah; B, C, F, Camp Robinson, Neb.; A, Fort Hall, Idaho; E, H, Fort Cameron, U. T.; K, Fort Hartuff; I, Fort Laramie, W. T.

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D, K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B, Ft. Garland, C. T.; A, G, Fort Craig, N. M.; C, F, Ft. Union, N. M.; E, Fort Bayard, N. M.; H, Fort Stanton, N. M.; I, Fort Marcy, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. T. Blair, member, and 1st Lieut. G. A. Cornish, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Santa Fe, N. M., April 16 (S. O. 64, D. M.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Four months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. T. Blair, with permission to go beyond sea (S. O., April 4, W. D.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. \* F, \* and G, \* Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D, \* E, \* Mobile, Ala.; B, \* Jackson, Miss.; I, \* Shreveport, La.; C, \* Little Rock, Ark.; A, \* K, \* Huntsville, Ala.; H, \* Monroe, La.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. G. E. Bacon will proceed to Memphis, Tenn., on business connected with the National Cemetery at that place, on completion of which he will rejoin his station at Huntsville, Ala. (S. O. 61, D. G.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E, F, Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; D, G, Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, K, Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A, Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H, Camp Hancock, D. T.; B, C, Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B, C, D, F, G, H, I, Columbia, S. C.; E, Edgefield, S. C.; K, Greenville, S. C.; A, Spartanburg, S. C.

*Detached Service.*—Major W. H. Brown, 1st Lieut. M. Leahy, member, G. C.-M. Fort Johnston, N. C., April 3 (S. O. 59, D. S.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, Columbia, S. C. (S. O. 60, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D, I, Fort Lyon, C. T.; C, Fort Dodge; B, Fort Larned, Kas.; E, H, Fort Elliott, Tex.; F, G, Camp Supply, I, T.; K, Fort Wallace, Kas.; A, Fort Hays, Kan.

*Leave of Absence.*—1st Lieut. T. M. Wenie, further extended seven days (S. O., April 10, W. D.)

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C, Fort Snelling, Minn.; A, Fort Seward, D. T.; G, Fort Ripley, Minn.; B, F, Ft. Pembina, D. T.; K, Fort Totten, D. T.; E, Ft. Ripley, H, Standing Rock Agency; E, I, Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

*Change of Station.*—Cos. E and I are relieved from duty at Lower Brule Agency, and will proceed to Cheyenne Agency for duty at that post (S. O. 44, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. T. W. Lord, R. Q. M., Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 41, D. D.)

Capt. R. M. Taylor, Fort Snelling, Minn., extended one month (S. O. 32, M. D. M.)

21ST INFANTRY, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D, E, H, I, Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K, Camp Harvey, Or.; B, Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F, Fort Klamath, Or.; G, Fort Lapwai, I, T.; A, Fort Boise, I, T.

*Change of Station.*—Co. B (Jocelyn's) is relieved from duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., and will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and take station at that post. The men of this company, on extra duty, at work on the breakwater under direction of the Engineer officer in Portland, Ore., will be detached until further orders and reported to G. O. Fort Stevens (S. O. 27, D. C.)

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. W. H. Boyle, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., on public business (S. O. 24, D. C.)

Major E. C. Mason, member, G. C.-M. Sitka, Alaska T., March 23 (S. O. 24, D. C.)

1st Lieut. E. R. Theller, 2d Lieut. R. H. Fletcher, members, and Capt. H. M. Smith, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Lapwai, I, T., March 26 (S. O. 26, D. C.)

*Intemperance.*—In the case of Private W. M. Dixon, Co. E, the proceedings and findings are approved, though, in view of the testimony, the Department Commander (Gen. Howard) has grave doubts whether there was any intention to disobey orders on the part of the accused, and inasmuch as his drunkenness does not appear to have occurred while he was engaged upon any duty, the sentence is mitigated to forfeiture of ten dollars per month for the period of two months. By his own confession Private Dixon acknowledges that, in order to avoid duty that was distasteful to him, he took such a course to be relieved as was punishable in itself. It is to be hoped that this soldier will profit by the lesson he has received and that there will be no repetition in the future. The prisoner will be released from confinement and returned to duty with his company.

*Correction.*—In the list of contributions from Co. G to Widows' Relief Fund, published Oct. 21, 1876, M. Moolahan should read M. Hoolahan, and Capt. H. M. Smith's contribution should be \$15 instead of \$12, and 50 cts. unaccounted, will together with the other contributions, as published, make up the total received and published, viz., \$58.50.

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A, F, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D, Port Brady, Mich.; C, Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G, H, I, T, E, Glendale Creek, M. T.; E, F, Canton Tongue River.

*Sioux Expedition.*—Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

*To Join.*—Upon adjournment of G. C.-M. Fort Seward, D. T., by par. 1, S. O. 40, from these Hdqrs) Capt. F. Clarke will join his company (S. O. 44, D. C.,

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C, D, G, I, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A, E, Fort Reno, L, T; H, Fort Gibson, I, T.; K, F, Fort Riley, Kas.; B, Fort Dodge, Kas.

*Detached Service.*—Major A. J. Dallas, Capts. T. M. K. Smith, C. Wheaton, 1st Lieut. W. F. Rice, 2d Lieut. C. H. Heyl, members, and 1st Lieut. W. L. Clarke, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., April 3 (S. O. 64, D. M.)

Capt. R. I. Eskridge is appointed Inspector at Fort Gibson, Ind. T. (S. O. 66, D. M.)

*Leave of Absence.*—Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, further extended one month (S. O., April 7, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A, B, F, Fort Clark, Tex.; E, H, Fort Brown, Tex.; C, G, I, K, Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D, Fort Concho, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. C. N. W. Cunningham, 2d Lieut. J. S. Marsteller, members, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., April 9 (S. O. 64, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A, E, H, I, K, Fort Davis, Tex.; C, D, F, Fort Stockton, Tex.; B, Fort Clark, Tex.; G, Fort Concho, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. J. Paulus, member, G. C.-M. Fort Concho, Tex., April 9 (S. O. 64, D. T.)

*Officers Registered.*—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, April 10: A, Surg. P. Moffatt, U. S. A.; Capt. W. H. Powell, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. B. Hinton, 18th Inf.; Capt. F. H. Phipps, Ord. Dept.

THERE are in the Surgeon General's office 40,000 volumes; Philadelphia College of Physicians, 18,753; Pennsylvania College of Physicians, 12,500; and New York Hospital, 10,000; leaving an average of 1,300 volumes to each of the other institutions. In these figures we have an indication of the excellent work done by the Army Bureau at Washington. Its 40,000 bound volumes are supplemented by 40,000 pamphlets, making a collection which the profession greatly needed.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

#### SPOTTED TAIL'S MISSION.

CHICAGO, April 8, 1877.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Washington, D. C.

Gen. Crook informs me that 1,500 hostile Minneconjous, Uncapapas, and Two Kettles are on their way to surrender, and were last heard from at Bear Botte Creek, on the Fort Reno Route. They were accompanied by Spotted Tail and Joe Merriville, a scout, who sent this information to Capt. Vroom, of the 3d Cavalry, at Deadwood City. Crazy Horse, with Cheyennes, Ogallalas, and Arapahoes, are coming in on the west side of the Black Hills. Sitting Bull, with his small party, was followed to the mouth of the Powder River, but could not be communicated with, and has gone toward British Columbia. If all this proves true it will only change the character of the contemplated operations in the Department of the Platte. There will be no change of those contemplated in the Department of Dakota.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-Gen.

Gen. Sherman has sent the following in reply to the telegram from Gen. Sheridan:

Your despatch announcing the coming in of the Indians is received, and fulfills your prediction. Now, will there not be too many at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to be fed and guarded economically? Ought not these agencies to be removed right away to the neighborhood of Fort Randall, where one dollar will go further toward feeding them than four dollars will at the agencies? Besides, these two agencies are in Nebraska, and must be moved sooner or later.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

#### A RELIC OF THE LITTLE BIG-HORN FIGHT.

The following has just been received, and is published for the information of whom it may concern:

CAMP ROBINSON, NEBRASKA.

April 3, 1877.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I have in my possession a ring obtained from an Indian who recently came from the north, that I presume belonged to some officer killed in the fight on the Little Horn river last summer. The ring is plain gold, seal jasper stone, head and neck of griffin rampant, with key. It would afford me pleasure to restore same to any intimate friend or kin of the deceased owner.

I am, sir, etc.,

W. P. CLARK, 1st Lieut. 2d Cavalry.

THE General Land Office has promulgated an important order, signed by Secretary Chandler just before his retirement from the Department, modifying his decision of last May, so as to permit soldiers' and sailors' additional homestead entries to be made in the following cases which are very numerous and affect large bodies of lands in California: 1. Those which were presented prior to the order of March 20th, 1876, suspending all entries of this kind, and rejected for reasons insufficient in law to bar their reception, but kept alive by appeal, and which, by such rejection, were postponed beyond the date of the order and so lost. 2. Those actually in the hands of agents or attorneys at the date of the promulgation of the instructions of May 22, in the execution of the Department's decision of May 17, 1876, which, under said instructions, have not been recognized, and which still remain in the hands of such agents or attorneys. 3. Entries will be allowed to be made by agents or attorneys of the party originally entitled to the entry, but only after the Commissioner of the General Land Office shall have certified that the claim is valid and that the party is entitled to the amount of land claimed, under such instructions and regulations as the Commissioner may prescribe.

THE Board to test iron and steel, consisting of Col. T. S. Laidley, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, chairman; Gen. Q. A. Gillmore, Engineer Corps; Commander L. A. Beardsley, U. S. Navy; Mr. Thurston, of the Stevens Institute, at Hoboken, N. J.; Gen. William Sooy Smith, civil engineer, New York, and Mr. C. E. Holly, of the Bessemer Steel Works, at Troy, N. Y., had constructed an immense machine for the purpose of properly testing these metals, it being one of the largest in the world. Congress having refused to make the necessary appropriation to continue these useful tests, the board will have to suspend its operations; but the testing machine will be erected at the Watertown Arsenal, N. Y., and used by the Ordnance Department in testing the metals to that extent which means will allow. The hope is expressed that at the next session Congress will make the appropriation to continue these tests, and that the gentlemen composing the board, who have rendered valuable services in connection therewith, will be enabled to complete the work in which they have been engaged, and which will be of great service in the manufacture of ordnance and other implements of warfare from these metals.

|  | Sq. Miles. |
|--|------------|
| Original limits of the 13 United States.....                   | 820,690    |
| Louisiana purchased in 1803.....                               | 899,579    |
| Florida, purchased of Spain in 1819.....                       | 66,900     |
| Territory confirmed by the Oregon Treaty in 1842 and 1846..... | 308,052    |
| Texas annexed in 1846.....                                     | 318,000    |
| New Mexico and California, 1847.....                           | 522,955    |
| "Gadsden Purchase" of Mexico in 1853.....                      | 45,535     |
| Alaska, purchase of Russia in 1867.....                        | 577,890    |

Total area of the United States in square miles..... 3,559,091

AN order has been issued withdrawing our troops from Alaska and turning over the charge of that territory, on the arrival of a revenue cutter to take possession, to the Treasury Department.

## A ROSE SONG.

(By Richard Henry Stoddard, in Scribner.)

Why are red roses red?  
For roses once were white.  
Because the loving nightingales  
Sang on their thorns all night—  
Sang till the blood they shed  
Had dyed the roses red!

Why are white roses white?  
For roses once were red.  
Because the sorrowing nightingales  
Wept when the night was fled—  
Wept till their tears of light  
Had washed the roses white!

Why are the roses sweet?  
For once they had no scent.  
Because one day the Queen of Love  
Who to Adonis went,  
Brushed them with heavenly feet—  
That made the roses sweet!

THE New York Commandery of the Military Order Loyal Legion held their monthly meeting at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening of last week, April 4, and chose as delegates to the congress of the order, which meets at Boston April 11, 2d Lieut. Julius W. Knowlton, late 14th Conn., and Major Alex. H. Davis, late 16th N. Y. H. Artillery. Brevet Capt. H. S. Manning, late 82d U. S. Colored Troops, and Brevet Major Morris J. Asch, late A. Surg. U. S. A., were chosen members of the 1st class. After the business was transacted the members present adjourned to the supper, and occupied themselves in the interchanges of good fellowship until a late hour.

MISS Vinnie REAM, it is reported, is engaged to marry Lieut. Hoxie, an officer of engineers, who is mentioned by a heartless correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette* as a "violet-eyed young officer."

MR. THOMAS PINCKNEY, of McClellanville, S. C., writes to the *N. Y. Tribune*: "About a year ago a notice was published in the papers of Charleston and Baltimore, stating that Lieut. H. J. Ingorsoll, of the 7th Michigan Cavalry, had in his possession a sword which once belonged to Gen. Thomas Pinckney, which fell into his hands during the late war, and he was ready now to restore it to the family of the above-named revolutionary officer (my grandfather). Since the publication of this notice I have made many endeavors to get into communication with Lieut. Ingorsoll, but so far my efforts have been unsuccessful. Will you do me the favor to insert a brief notice in your widely circulated journal, which on coming to his attention will give him my address and oblige a subscriber?"

GEN. GRANT was serenaded by the arsenal band in St. Louis the other evening, and while the musicians were playing, the arsenal officers called upon the General and his wife. He inquired after a number of old Army acquaintances and then dropped into a quiet conversation with one of the officers as to Indian warfare, and the increasing immigration to the Black Hills and its tendency to keep open distinct routes of travel and force the trespassing redskins into keeping on their own reservations. Mrs. Grant's talk was of trips to Europe, how Col. Fred. had gone there with Sherman, how another member of the family had spent two years in Europe in travel and study, then returning to Harvard to pass his examination, and how Jesse was going with the General and herself on the present trip.

THE Chicago *Tribune*, apropos of fame before thirty, says: Alexander was but eighteen when, after the battle of Cuerones, in which he overthrew the Sacred Bard of the Thebans, his father embraced him, saying "My son, seek for thyself another kingdom, for that which I leave is too small for thee." At twenty Alexander ascended the throne of Macedon, and died in his thirty-second year, the conqueror of the then known world. Hannibal accompanied his father on an armed expedition into Spain when he was a child of nine, and before he was thirty had completed the subjugation of that country. Cesar returned from the study of eloquence under the rhetor Apollonius Molo of Rhodes, at the age of twenty-six, and was immediately elected pontiff of Rome. From this time he was an active participant in political affairs, but none of his military triumphs were won until after he was thirty. At twenty-six Napoleon was in command of the army of the interior, and at thirty was first consul, or, in other words, the ruler of France.

An arrangement has been concluded between the Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington and the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the purpose of disseminating the standard time as determined daily by the Naval Observatory. A time ball of large size is to be dropped daily, from the tower of the Western Union Telegraph Company's Main Building, at New York City, and arrangements will be made for controlling public clocks in New York and other places, and also for distributing the noon signal of the United States Naval Observatory to various cities in the United States having more than 20,000 inhabitants. The New York time ball is three feet six inches in diameter, and can be seen by all the shipping lying at the New York and Brooklyn docks and on the New Jersey shore, as well as by all vessels lying in the bay, even beyond Quarantine. For long distances an ordinary ship's glass will be needed. It can also be seen on Broadway from Tenth street nearly to the Battery, and from suitable positions it can be seen by a large majority of the citizens of New York, Brooklyn, Hoboken, New Jersey, etc.

THE *Alta Californian*, March 29, asks, Where is our Navy? Acapulco and the State in which it is located, Guerres having passed under the rule of Diaz and his adherents, the Indian Jimenez, we may look for any outrage possible. As at Mazatlan, so at Acapulco, the ignorant, stupid, unprincipled have possession, and carry everything with a high hand. At the former place they seize our vessels and virtually confiscate them and their cargoes, upon some plea which will not stand examination. At Acapulco, because our Consul did not submit to an outrage upon an American citizen who had been put in prison, but protested against it, he was surrounded in the streets by some twenty of the soldiery of the Indian General and Governor, taken prisoner, thrown into prison, and there, at last accounts, he was still held a prisoner. The United States have a Navy, or it is claimed that she has, and many millions are annually expended upon it. Being so, one may inquire how it happens that she never appears to have an armed vessel anywhere within striking distance when one of these outrages has been committed. Only a few days ago we were called upon to pay a merited compliment to a British ship, officers and crew, who had avenged an injury done to an American schooner on the coast of Africa. Must we ask some fine British fellow to avenge us on those Mexican ladrone at Acapulco and Mazatlan?

## The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway, Opposite the City Hall Park and the New York Post Office.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief.

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.

NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.

EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.

ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon General Wm. Grier.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G., Jas. H. Watmough.

STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

## FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.

ASIA STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.

NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.

SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.

SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. B. Caldwell.

NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

## FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Lt. Comdr. Chas. H. Davis, Acting Supt.

NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

## COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Mare Island.

Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, "Boston, Mass.

Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, "New York.

Commodore John C. Febiger, "Washington, D. C.

Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, "Norfolk, Va.

Captain Clark H. Wells, "League Island, Penn.

Captain Earl English, "Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain George E. Belknap, "Pensacola, Fla.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Trenton* and *Aliiance* sailed, April 10, from Lisbon for Nice.THE *Despatch*, now at Washington, is to join the squadron on the European station.

THE orders for the removal of the naval depot from Nice to Lisbon have been temporarily suspended.

THE *Swatara* arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, March 29, from Puerto Plata, on her way to Aspinwall.

REAR ADMIRAL BOOGS and his accomplished lady left the Ebbitt House, Washington, last week, for their home in New York.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Washington April 11. Her next duty will be to convoy the monitors at Norfolk to Washington.THE *Saratoga*, now at Washington, will, it is said, be stationed at Boston, as the recruiting and training ship for boys.THE *Esses* was at Vera Cruz, March 28. Lieut. John T. Sullivan had been condemned by medical survey, and ordered to New York.COMMANDER FRED. RODGERS relieved Commander Jno. W. Philip of the command of the *Adams*, at Norfolk, April 3.

THE Secretary of the Navy is expected to return to Washington from Terre Haute the latter part of the week.

THE *Minnesota* left the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, April 11, for anchorage in North River, to be the flagship of Port Admiral Rowan.UNOFFICIAL advises report the arrival of the *Yantic* at the Cape of Good Hope. She is expected at Hampton Roads about May 1.ALL the iron-clads, excepting the *Dictator*, lately at Port Royal, have been safely anchored in fresh water in the Savannah river. The *Dictator* will be convoyed to League Island by the *Pawtucket*, which left New York, April 11.

AMONG the appointments to the Military Academy, at large, is a son of Pay Director Looker, of the Navy. The young gentleman is a fine specimen of American youth, and will no doubt meet with success at that institution.

COMMODORE A. K. HUGHES relieved Commodore J. M. B. Clitz of the command of the *New Hampshire*, and as senior commanding officer at Port Royal, April 3. An inspection of the *New Hampshire* showed her to be in an efficient condition.THE *Ranger*, after a dock trial, is to make a trial of speed over a measured mile at New York. She arrived at the New York yard, April 6, from off the Battery. She finished a satisfactory trial of her engines at the dock, in New York, April 11.

THE regular monthly meeting of the U. S. Naval Institute was held on Thursday, April 12, 1877, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room of the Department of Physics and Chemistry, at the Naval Academy. A paper on the 18-inch Converted Rifle, was read by Lieut. Duncan Kennedy.

THE Navy Department has received information that the *Huron* arrived at St. Thomas on the 28th of March. She experienced head winds and a heavy sea during the greater part of the passage from Port Royal. After coaling she was to proceed to Port au Spain, Trinidad.THE *Plymouth* was at Baton Rouge April 8, and visitors were present from all directions. The ship will probably be up the river a week longer than was originally intended, as there is plenty of water, and many persons from the interior are anxious to visit her.

THE following officers of the Navy registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the past week: Commodore Edward T. Nichols; Pay Directors George F. Cutler and J. George Harris; Assistant Surgeons Daniel N. Bertolette and John C. Boyd, and Chaplain Richard Hayward.

THE *Pensacola* was at Panama March 26. In consequence of the reported arrest of the U. S. Consul at Acapulco, Rear-Admiral Murray expected to hasten his passage to that port in the *Pensacola*. It was proposed by the foreign residents at Panama to give Admiral Murray and the officers a complimentary ball before the *Pensacola* left.

THERE is a painful report of the death of Commander J. D. Marvin, commanding the *Alert*, Asiatic station. The Navy Department has no official information, but a private telegram is said to have been received conveying the sad intelligence. Commander Marvin was one of the most accomplished young officers in the Navy.

THE *Monongahela* will leave Baltimore about the 1st of May, on a practice cruise for the summer months. She will go as far east, perhaps, as Halifax, where she expects to arrive after the 1st of July. The principal ports on the coast between New York and Eastport, Maine, are expected to be visited, with the exception of Boston. Her first port will probably be Norfolk.

THE Naval Examining Board of which Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson is president, and Commodore Edward T. Nichols and Charles H. Baldwin, members, and James C. Dulin, recorder, met at the Navy Department, April 12. Medical Director Francis M. Gunnell, Medical Inspector David Kindleberger, and Surgeon Joseph B. Parker, reported to the President of the Board for duty, in connection with the medical examination of officers for promotion, and Passed Assistant Engineer John D. Ford for duty in connection with the examination of the officers in steam.

THE *Ossipee* was at Havana March 31. The following is a correct list of her officers on that day: Commander, S. L. Breese; Lieutenants, Louis Kingsley, E. W. Watson, J. C. Irvine, N. E. Mason, J. B. Hobson; Master, L. C. Heilner; Surgeon, C. J. S. Wells; Asst. Surgeon, J. A. Tanner; Paymaster, R. S. McConnell; Chief Engineer, W. S. Smith; Assistant Engineer, H. C. Baughman; 2d Lieut. Marines, L. C. Webster; Captain's Clerk, H. J. Hartney; Pay Clerk, Geo. L. Foreman; Boatswain, James Farrell; Gunner, C. Cronin; Acting Carpenter, Leon Ridoux; Sailmaker, C. C. Freeman.

THE Secretary of the Navy has sent to the various Representatives in Congress from districts entitled to a cadet at the Naval Academy to fill vacancies in that institution notices requesting them to nominate a candidate for admission to appear at the Academy and be examined on the 10th of June next. About one hundred such notices have been sent out, and nominations are now being received in reply thereto. Those who pass the June examination will immediately thereafter enter the Academy; but those who fail will return to their homes, and the member from their district will be notified to name another candidate to be examined in September.

THE Coast Survey steamer *Blake* has recently arrived at Galveston from a sounding cruise of several weeks' duration. The line last run was from a point between Bolivia and Sabine Pass on the coast of Texas, south-east 125 miles; thence 60 miles southwest, and thence north-west to the coast of Texas. The examination of this line was in the main satisfactory, though a part of the work will have to be done over again owing to interruptions caused by rough weather. On the south-east course above described a shoal was crossed, and from the soundings thus far made in the Gulf it is believed that this shoal extends for a considerable distance parallel with the coast of Texas. The *Blake* has thus far, in making its soundings, run 3,450 miles in the Gulf. The next scene of operations will be between Yucatan and the Mexican coast, requiring the running of about 5,000 miles distance on courses already mapped out. The work will be begun on the coast of Yucatan.

THE *Scientific American* gives an illustrated description of the torpedo *Alarm*. It says while foreign nations have bestowed chief attention upon immensely costly experiments on guns and armor, here in the United States the principal aim has been the perfection of the torpedo system. An admirably organized and thoroughly equipped torpedo school for the Navy has for several years been in existence in Newport, R. I. The work which there is done is not published, but many of its results are of great importance. There is also an Army torpedo station at Willet's Point, Long Island. We have also constructed one torpedo vessel, which is probably the most formidable craft afloat (not excepting the Italian ironclads with their 100-ton guns), and in time of war will form the model for a fleet of like steamers. This vessel is the *Alarm*, which would be a disagreeable craft for a heavy ironclad (one like the *Guardian*, for instance, which went down like a shot on being slightly rammed) to encounter. She is well provided with defensive means. Having sighted an enemy—say at night—her compound engines drive her headlong at him at the rate of fifteen knots per hour. As she nears him the immense

electric light on her bow flashes out his glare, blinding her adversary to her own hull (which is already sunk so low that her deck is but three feet above the sea), while displaying his every proportion. The roar of her 15-inch gun as it hurls its huge shot or shell into the attacked vessel, is followed by the crash of the bow spar torpedo striking the devoted craft thirteen feet below the water line. Then, perhaps, after a momentary check due to the torpedo recoil, the *Alarm* plunges forward, driving her immense ram into her adversary's crushed side. As she swings broadside on to her foe another torpedo spar shoots out from her side, and another torpedo is exploded under the unguarded bottom of the enemy; while the machine guns under the torpedo boat's rail keep up a deadly fire of thousands of bullets per minute, sweeping her opponent's decks. Her length is 173 feet, of which 32 feet is snout or ram; her beam is 27 feet 6 inches, and she draws 11 feet of water, displacing about 700 tons. She is built of thoroughly tested charcoal iron, and on the English bracket-plan system; that is to say, she has really a double hull, one shell being constructed inside the other. Within the outside shell three longitudinals of great strength run the entire length of the vessel, and are connected with bars running in a horizontal direction by brackets. The different sections can be entered through man-holes, so that a person can pass from stem to stern between the inner and outer vessels. These compartments are all water-tight, so that in the event of a leak only one section could fill. The whole interior of the vessel is also built in compartments, which may be hermetically sealed.

#### THE CRUISE OF THE CONGRESS IN 1842-5.

FOURTH OF JULY AT TRIESTE.

TRIESTE, July 7, '43.—Though Bennet's aerial failed to take a peep on board of us this 4th of July and make his witty report as he did last year, it must not be concluded that we are less patriotic abroad than we were in Portsmouth on the previous 4th.

That was a pleasant party; this a magnificent ball. There we had not more than one hundred; here we had more than six times that number. There, assembled the plainest republicans; here, the haughtiest aristocrats, to celebrate the day we became a nation. There the democracy came on board for personal enjoyment; here the highest nobles came to show respect to a national power whose institutions they hate. Still there were enough here, too, who came for fun and frolic, to mingle gaiety with magnificence. No exertions were spared by the officers of the ward room, who gave the ball, to make the affair worthy of the day, of their country, and of their distinguished guests. The whole spar deck was converted into one brilliant ball room, where three hundred couples waltzed or promenaded at one time. The canopy above was vaulted high and clustered with glittering stars. From the canopy hung flags of all nations, festooned along the bulwarks, where sofas and lounges were arranged for the fatigued dancers; and ottomans and divans along the centre, strewn with flowers, where grouped and flirted belles and beaux of many nations and many languages. Evergreens were entwined about with the most exquisite taste. Whatever was immovable was converted into use and ornament. The whole scene was brilliantly illuminated. The very masts were turned into huge and curious candelabras, while the largest chandeliers, hanging from the canopy, flung their countless lights upon the brilliant apartments, which seemed created by enchantment to fascinate the most indifferent observer. On the white decks were drawn appropriate devices by the two distinguished American artists, Kellogg and Rester, who came with us from Venice to enjoy the celebration of our independence under our own republican flag in imperial waters. By ten o'clock, everything that was noble, elegant and beautiful in Trieste, promenaded the decks of the *Congress*. The exquisite order in which the ship is ever kept never fails to produce the most unfeigned admiration; but on this occasion the effect was truly enchanting.

The beautiful ladies, their elegant dresses, the uniform of the officers of the Austrian Imperial army, side by side with that of America's republican Navy, all contributed to dazzle the imagination and please the fancy. Beauty was so common that one ceased to admire it unless beheld in a superlative degree. Austria, England, Italy, Greece, France and Germany were all fully represented. Waltzes and quadrilles succeeded each other alternately until midnight, when supper succeeded them, to which the whole company descended to the main deck, while the band played Washington's march. There was extended on one side a splendidly arranged supper table, filled with everything to impress the imagination, to tempt the appetite, and gratify the taste.

When the ladies and their admiring beaux lined both sides of the table, its whole length, oh! shade of Titian! what a subject for a picture! It would embody many of the most beautiful portraits in the world. But the gay and the fair, fondest of love, seemed merely to linger here as another place of sentiment. Ices, jellies, pyramids of candies and cakes, sweet meats and better meats, salads, German wines and French champagne. Nothing on the luxurious table could reduce them to the mere feeding animals, and when the fair left the table it was scarcely disfigured; but before all the old bachelors, who live to eat, had departed, the beauties of the table had also. The three flags that waved from the candy towers were taken away by the gentlemen to present to such ladies as they might think most beautiful, and strange to say, where there was so much distinguished beauty, the same lady at different times during the evening was presented with all three flags, without either of the

gentlemen knowing to whom the others had been given. And, indeed, she was a beauty of beauties.

As it had been from the waltz to the supper table, so it was from the table to the waltz, and the arms of the gentlemen again encircled in the most approved Austrian style the precious waists of their lovely partners in the rapid German waltz, that would make a Spaniard giddy to look upon.

"Colonel Nugent have you supped?" "Yes, most sumptuously, sir."

"Then lounge with me on this divan and criticize the company. You know all of them. First tell me who is that exquisite beauty smiling so sweetly upon that courtly gentleman in black? Their admiration seems mutual."

"That is the Countess of ——, the most celebrated beauty in Istria. The gentleman is our noble Governor. They may admire, but not marry. Though they are both of noble blood, his is more so; and should he marry a rank below him, he would lose his inheritance. His elder brother did it before him, and this, the second son, thereby stepped into his birthright by the laws of Austria, where they are more particular with their nobility than in any other country in the world."

"To marry such a beauty as that," said a young American, "I would forfeit all the birthrights in the Empire—everything but life, and even that in a week; for to be her husband one week would be glory enough for me." "They are usually more considerate in this country," said the colonel. "But here comes one of your young officers with another style of superior beauty on his arm. What an exquisite face and how beautifully delicate is her form! She is from Transylvania here for the benefit of sea bathing." "Your officers," continued the colonel, "are very gallant, and at the same time gentlemen of good taste. They are all coupled with ladies of beauty or rank. There is that tall gentleman in black, the only one among you without a uniform, still with the Honorable Miss B. of England on his arm, as if she were a part of his appendage. Here comes that fine looking officer of yours that wears two epaulettes, with the charming Miss S. I heard the mother of three daughters yet to marry, trying to persuade her to take a seat, that she surely must be tired, that one of her daughters was keeping a seat especially for her; but the young lady had the good taste not to relinquish the arm of such a beau for the seat of her would-be rival. Next to your highest officer walks your least middy, with the pretty little Miss M. on his arm, and a rose upon his cheek that might excite the envy of that German beauty, that whirls and coquettles with Lieut. B., whose liquid eyes are fixed upon her in such marked admiration. Now observe Mr. C. again with the beautiful Ida of Poland; what a luscious creature she is! She waltzes like a lady of Madrid instead of Warsaw. Ah! here comes again your other Lieut. B. from a quiet stroll on the lower deck, to join the crowd with his unknown princely partner. She is the most queenly beauty I have ever beheld, and yet I cannot find a soul who knows her in all this multitude except the officer with her, and he will not tell who she is. They met when she came on board, as delighted friends, and have scarcely separated since. When he is obliged to relinquish her for a dance, he is ever there at its conclusion to receive her again. Did you ever see such an exquisite form, such ease, such elegance and grace in such a youthful beauty? Look! she wears the three flags in her bosom, presented to her from the supper table. The gentlemen all concur in her being the beauty of the ball. But mothers who have daughters in the matrimonial market can see nothing attractive about her; and some have said that she is no better than she should be, else she would be known. I do not know with what nation to class her. Her luxuriant black hair is southern Italy; her full, sparkling, loving black eyes are decidedly Spanish; the clear white and rose of her complexion is certainly German; her nose has the slightest turn of the Roman, while her face is Circassian. Nor was there ever a more beautiful set of teeth within more rosy lips, nor lips that smiled more sweetly. Her full bust, beautiful shoulders, small waist and stately form are English, while her manner is Parisian. I wish I knew who she is."

"I can tell you," said an officer of the Austrian artillery. "Once I was posted at the strong fortifications of Temeswar in Hungary, of which place she is a native, and was at her wedding thirteen years ago. She was married to that gentleman taking his comfort on that central ottoman, at the age of thirteen, and is now twenty-six, with four children; but she is taken for a single lady of seventeen. She has been making a tour through southern Europe, and is now on her way to Vienna. The American officer with her made her acquaintance at Venice, and persuaded her husband to return home through Istria, that he might see an American ball without crossing the Atlantic. She is so charmed with the whole affair that she exclaimed to me in Hungarian, that if she were ever to be born again into this world, she hoped it would be as an American naval officer." "Nor is this gallantry of America confined to her officers, I perceive," said another, "for there is your ambassador to Austria, Mr. Jenifer, paying court to that lovely Greek countess, who is one of the most fascinating creatures on board."

"But what we soldiers admire most is the quiet order in which everything is conducted. With your crew and visitors you have nearly twelve hundred persons on board, and there is not the slightest noise or confusion. Music and merriment prevail over the whole company, and your well-disciplined crew look on with silent admiration at the universal enjoyment." By three o'clock in the morning all the company had departed.

July 5th, the Governor and suite and friends came on board, and we exercised the crew at general quarters, which drew many compliments from the party. The Governor said that we excelled both in giving balls to friends and enemies—that he was ever ready to enjoy,

the former, but hoped never to come in contact with the latter. The last day, hearing we would leave at daylight, he left a dinner after dark and came alongside, answering the hail as a middy, that he might not be known, and was in the ward room with us before we knew anything of his coming, to take a social farewell. When he left we lighted him ashore with rockets and blue lights.

#### NAVY GAZETTE

##### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

###### ORDERED.

APRIL 5.—Lieutenant Wells L. Field, to special light-house duty.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Remus C. Persons, to the iron-clad steamer *Montauk*, at Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, to temporary duty in connection with bringing the iron-clads from Norfolk to Washington.

APRIL 7.—Ensigns B. A. Fiske and John W. Stewart, to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.

Assistant Engineers Wm. Rowbotham and A. V. Zane, to temporary duty on board the Dictator, and on the arrival of that vessel at League Island, Pa., to regard themselves as detached and waiting orders.

APRIL 9.—Assistant Surgeons George E. H. Harmon and Frank B. Stephenson, to examination preliminary to promotion. Boatswain Joseph McDonald, to the Saratoga, at Washington, D. C.

APRIL 10.—Commodore George H. Cooper, as president of the Board of Inspection on the 25th April.

Ensigns W. H. H. Southerland and Jesse M. Roper to examination preliminary to promotion.

APRIL 11.—Commander Sullivan D. Ames, as Inspector of the Fifth Light-house District, on the 1st May next.

Assistant Surgeon David O. Lewis, to examination for promotion on the 18th April.

###### DETACHED.

APRIL 5.—Captain Edward Simpson has reported his return home, having been detached from the command of the Omaha, South Pacific Station, on the 13th March last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Edward Hooker, from special light-house duty, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Lewis Clark, from duty at the Torpedo Station on the 30th April, and granted leave of absence for one year from the 1st May.

Lieutenant Uriah R. Harris, from the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to the Coast Survey schooner Yukon.

Assistant Surgeon C. W. Deane, from the Montauk, and ordered to the store ship Owlard, South Pacific Station, per steamer of 16th April.

Passed Assistant Engineer H. Schuyler Ross, from the Vanduilla, European Station, with permission to return home.

APRIL 7.—Ensign Winslow Allardice, from duty on the Coast Survey, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensigns Albert Mertz and James F. Underwood, from the receiving ship Wyoming, and ordered to duty on the Coast Survey.

APRIL 9.—Surgeon Wm. K. Van Reepen, from the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 25th May next, and granted four months' leave of absence from that date, with permission to visit Europe.

APRIL 10.—Lieutenant Robert E. Carmody, from the receiving ship Colorado, at New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Wyoming, at Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Andrew Dunlap, from the receiving ship Wyoming on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to duty at the Hydrographic Office.

Lieutenant A. H. Fletcher, from the Huron, and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineers B. F. Isherwood and Theodore Zeller have reported their arrival in the United States, and have been placed on special duty in the preparation of their reports.

APRIL 11.—Commander Francis H. Baker, from duty as Inspector of the Fifth Light-house District on the 1st May next, and allowed thirty days for settling accounts.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. O'Neill, from the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to the temporary command of the Supply.

Lieutenant Henry C. Taylor, from the command of the Coast Survey steamer F. R. Hassler, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Master Samuel Seabury, from the Navy-yard, New York, and placed on waiting orders.

###### PROMOTED.

APRIL 12.—Captain Geo. M. Ransom to be a Commodore from 28th March last.

###### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant E. W. Very for three weeks from April 11. To Captain Alex. A. Semmes, now in Florence, Italy, for one year from April 5.

###### RESIGNED.

Cadet Midshipman Frank C. Skinner.

###### MISCELLANEOUS.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris, who was granted six months' leave from the 15th March, has been granted permission to visit Europe.

###### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending April 11, 1877:

Michael Riley, first class fireman, April 5, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

RELATIVE to the recent search for the murderers of the passengers and crew of the steamer *George S. Wright* by the British gunboat *Rocket*, the following press despatch is received at San Francisco, April 6, from Victoria: "The most sorrowful page in the story of the wreck of the *George S. Wright* in 1874 remains to be written. *The Colonist* has a few additional particulars of the massacre of a portion of her passengers and crew by Indians and the destruction of the Indian village. The officers learned enough to convince them that several of the shipwrecked persons got ashore and were murdered by the natives. The story is to the purport that a number of white men came ashore in a boat; that they had with them many p. p. and a large sum of money in gold and silver. They bartered with a party of Kumgut Indians, who were bound to Victoria, to take them to Fort Rupert for \$7 each. The white men were without arms, and when night came and all were asleep, the Indians murdered them and threw the bodies into the sea after stripping them of everything of value. The money, which was in a box, was divided by the savages, who then came on to Victoria and spent the coin. An Indian woman says she picked up the head of a white man on the beach at Cape Caillion a few months after the wreck, and was told to put it down again and say nothing about it. The officers found no property belonging to the steamer except portions of the wreck, which probably drifted ashore." [It will be remembered that Paymaster John S. Walker was on board the *Wright*, and that about a year since a skeleton supposed to be his was found on the coast. ED. JOURNAL.]

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### U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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### UNITY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NOW that one of the Gordian knots in the Southern political tangle has been cut by the resignation of Governor CHAMBERLAIN, the Administration will be a little more at leisure, perhaps, to consider the Army Regulations question. The system proposed by Gen. SCHOFIELD, which is ably set forth in his last letter published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 24, meets with the approval of the Army at large. Gen. GRANT, as is well known, held the same idea with regard to the authority of the General over all branches of the military service, although at the same time conceding the propriety of direct intercourse between the chiefs of the general staff of the Army and the Secretary of War, in all civil matters and expenditures. The cares of the Presidency necessarily diverted Gen. GRANT's attention from the subject, and it was suffered to remain in abeyance.

The Staff bureaus, with some exceptions, assert their belief that the SCHOFIELD compilation diminishes their importance, and that it conflicts with Law. This is an error. When the Law gives them or the civil branches specific rights and power, no "Regulations" can take it away; Regulations are necessarily inferior to and subject to Law. Regulations are needed in every branch of the public service to group the various parts into a consistent whole; they are more especially needed by an Army or by a Navy.

Because a quartermaster must account to the Treasury for his money is no reason why he should not be subject to a commanding officer. Because the law requires the sentence of a General Court-martial affecting the life of a soldier, or the commission of an officer to be approved by the President, is no reason why a judge advocate should not be subject to detail, and because officers of engineers are especially excepted from the command of Line officers except by order of the President, is no reason why the commanding general of a Department or a Post should not have the privilege of being consulted as to the parapets, ditches and guns to which he must in war resort, in order to fulfil their purpose. The separation of the Ordnance from the Army has in fact—it is claimed in high quarters—enabled the hostile Sioux to be better armed than our soldiers; and has left us substantially without any

heavy guns at all for our forts; the want of unity in our Service preventing the best use of the appropriations granted by Congress.

This is all wrong, and unless it is soon remedied in the way suggested by General SCHOFIELD, will grow worse and worse; first, as it did in England, when in the Crimean war the soldiers perished for want of suitable clothing, while ship loads of it lay at Balaclava; and in France when each corps was so independent of the other that all were unable to obtain their necessary supplies, and the Germans were enabled to march on Paris almost unopposed.

Ever since 1834 the Staff bureaus have been growing wider and wider apart. The proposed Regulations indicate the first pause or check, and may, possibly, if adopted, turn the current in the right direction. The Commanding General of troops must command his necessary supplies else success is impossible. As it is, the Army from the general down to the latest second lieutenant suffers for want of a well defined code of action.

The JOURNAL has ever lifted its voice in the interests of greater harmony and unity of purpose in the Services. The origin of unfavorable legislation is too often the result of irregular selfish action on the part of officers, who upon being called upon by Senators and Members for their views, respond without due consideration for the interests of the whole Service, and without consultation with representation of other branches of the Army and Navy. A comparison of these professional opinions in the Congressional Committee room shows such diversity of purpose that legislators conclude to take their own counsel, and not being in thorough sympathy with military science and naval systems, what wonder that they make serious mistakes? One of the best things done by Secretary BELKNAP was the regulation so far as an order could do it—of the military lobbyism which has always been practiced at Washington in a greater or less degree. Whatever construction has been placed upon the Secretary's motives the result was salutary, and the sharpening of individual axes upon the Congressional grindstone was thereafter largely abolished. The Navy constantly suffers from this game of cross purposes. Personal grievances too often supply the place of professional zeal, and the testimony of officers who are consulted by the Naval Committee on matters of Reform is too often found to consist of charges and counter-charges against individuals, containing but little about the general administration of naval affairs.

If both Services would agree upon a harmonious plan for promoting public interests, ships would be built of which we might be proud, and in which our sailors might put to sea without misgivings. Their officers when starting upon a cruise need have no care for the families left behind, as their pay would be more certain and uniform in amount. The Army would not be in annual danger of dismemberment or wholesale reduction. The sea coast fortifications would not be imposing but hollow mockeries, without guns or garrisons. There would not be the present friction between different branches of the military establishment, and the entire public machine would do its work more satisfactorily. It is with this end in view that we strongly advocate the readjustment proposed in the new Army Regulations. With the General, the Chiefs of Bureaus and Department Commanders all pulling together we might look forward to a new era, and by making all tight and comfortable within, the Service would be able to weather the most serious storms without.

### GENERAL SCOTT'S RETIREMENT.

A RECENT experience of the Editor of this journal well illustrates the necessity of scrutinizing stories to the discredit of others, and especially to the discredit of those whose public position subjects them to misconception and misstatement. In conversation at Washington recently with a gentleman well-known to the country, and whose high personal character and official relations at the outbreak of the Rebellion entitled him to speak with authority, he said that it was within his personal knowledge that the retirement of General SCOTT from the Army in 1861 was the result of one of the most corrupt bargains that ever disgraced this country. SCOTT was distrusted, he went on to say, by the LINCOLN ad-

ministration, who wished him to make way for "the young Napoleon," McCLELLAN. Two passions were known to powerfully influence the old soldier's conduct: one his vanity; the other his avarice. It was decided to appeal to both. To appease his vanity (which must certainly have been very easily appeased, if the story as told was true), General McCLELLAN was to issue a complimentary order upon assuming command; to satisfy his avarice some two or three hundred thousand dollars was paid to him in satisfaction of a claim growing out of the Mexican war, and which had been repeatedly denied payment by the Treasury Department and by Congress. The proof of this statement, concluded our informant, is on file in the Treasury Department; the facts are known to but few.

A visit to the Treasury Department speedily satisfied us as to the exact amount of truth in this story to the discredit of the hero of Mexico, which we had received on "unquestionable authority." One of the officials, whose connection with the Department dates back to the days of the war with Mexico, speedily brought to light a letter from the Secretary of War, SIMON CAMERON, to the President of the United States, which bore this endorsement in the familiar handwriting of the "Martyr President": "Nov. 1, 1861: *Approved* and the accounting officers ordered to close the account in accordance with this report. A. LINCOLN." The letter, or report, was as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Oct. 30, 1861.

To the President of the United States:

Lieutenant-General Scott has recently brought to my notice an appeal made by him through this Department in 1857, and since, Aug. 18, 1860, more specifically, from a decision of President Pierce, dated Dec. 19, 1860, which appeal remained unnoticed until Oct. 19, 1861, when General Scott called attention to it.

General Scott in his Mexican campaign by his Army, in captures, contributions and taxes collected more than a million of dollars, all of which went into the Treasury, or stopped drafts upon it to that amount. Of this sum \$231,691.31, together with \$30,000 received from the U. S. Treasury, passed through his hands—that is, was disbursed or expended by him on account of the public service, and has, after the strictest scrutiny, been duly allowed and credited to him.

The only item disallowed, in part, at the settlement, was a charge of five per cent, \$11,584.56, as a commission on the \$231,691.31 Mexican money, no commission on the \$30,000 received from the Treasury being claimed. To the reasonableness and equity of this commission entire no objection was made in any quarter; yet, from the full amount, Secretary Davis and President Pierce finally disallowed \$5,485—the exact sum that now stands as a balance on the books of the Treasury against the General. (Here the report refers to Senate Ex. Doc. 34, Third Session 34th Congress, as showing the ground for disallowing the claim, which was, in substance, that money could not be taken out of the Treasury to pay Scott the amount which he had omitted to withhold, as he should have done if it was due him.) Many of these expenditures were highly interesting, viz., \$100,000 sent him for an Army asylum, since built; \$63,750 for extra shoes and blankets, gratuitously distributed among the ranks and file; \$20,000 for extra hospital comforts, with \$10 to each man discharged therefrom. . . .

From this view of the appeal in question, I am satisfied that the balance charged against Lieutenant-General Scott on the books of the 3d Auditor of the Treasury on account of Mexican hostilities, ought in justice and equity to be passed to the credit of said Scott; and accordingly I respectfully ask the President to pass an order to that effect. Very truly, your obedient servant,

SIMON CAMERON, Secretary of War.

This much foundation had the story and no more, and we give this extract from CAMERON's report, not only to illustrate our opening remark as to the expediency of sifting evidence before accepting it, but to put on record an interesting statement concerning the campaign of our Army in Mexico. The exact sum paid General SCOTT was \$5,485, and setting aside the question as to the merits of his claim, it is hardly to be assumed even on "unquestionable authority," that this, and the promise of a complimentary order from an unfeudal commander-in-chief, would satisfy both avarice and vanity.

WE HAVE SEEN NOTHING to change the conviction to which we have given expression from the beginning, that the difficulties between Russia and Turkey will prove too formidable to submit to the control of diplomacy; hence we have not thought it worth while to occupy space with details of discussions and negotiations which belong rather to the province of political journalism. The various high contracting parties, who assume to have the peace of Europe in their keeping, have, by various painful stages, advanced to an understanding with Russia in the shape of a protocol, which was expected to avert the necessity for war, but only to find the Turk asserting a mind of his own and refusing to accept what, from the Moslem point of view, must seem to be the most officious intermeddling. A despatch of April 11, from St. Petersburg to the London *Times*, says: "Bad news has been received by the government from Turkey. A war manifesto is expected on Friday." The *Times* in its leading editorial, reviewing the situation, says: "A circular has been issued by the Porte giving an unfavorable reply to the protocol and the demand for disarmament. Even

though the refusal may not be so absolute as to preclude further negotiation, or dissipate every hope that the determination may be reconsidered, it is impossible to look upon it except as a very grave event. Only the most urgent representations of the powers at St. Petersburg and Constantinople can now prevent collision." The *Times*' despatch from Berlin says Turkey has declared her willingness to send an envoy to St. Petersburg to concert terms of disarmament which she is ready to proceed with. The alarming rumors propagated arise from Turkey's not fixing the date of departure of the special envoy. This omission is made the subject of complaint by Russia. Representations have been made of the necessity of hastening the departure of the envoy, and a favorable reply is expected. The correspondent of the London *Times* at Pera telegraphs, April 7: "There are men in high places here for whom peace has as many terrors as war; who think the protocol should be resisted as an injury. Indeed, some members of the old Turkish party declare that as Russia is so afraid to fight, Turkey should seek a quarrel and go to war regardless of consequences. AHMED MUKHTAR PASHA has already started for Erzeroum, where he is to take command of the army on the eastern frontier, and the Commander-in-Chief, ABDUL KERIM PASHA, has embarked for Rustchuk to put himself at the head of the army on the Danube. It is difficult to believe that this supreme officer, now advanced in age, should have been put to the trouble of such a journey if the only purpose was to disband the army. There are some, in short, who consider war not only inevitable but even absolutely desirable for Turkey, as the only sheet-anchor of her safety. Disbanding the army is universally believed to be fraught with danger. The army, demoralized by want, suffering and bad discipline, is equally formidable to the Porte, whether kept together or dissolved. Till an efficient police is organized, which may take a month or years, it is deemed impracticable to dismiss even a third of the present enormous force."

A despatch from Constantinople, April 10, states that the Porte had that day telegraphed to all the ottoman representatives abroad a long-circular which lays stress on the Porte's desire for peace and determination to execute reforms. It does not reject the protocol absolutely, but only those points which admit of foreign interference in Turkey's internal affairs. It repels the declaration appended to the protocol by Count SCHOUVALOFF, and says the Porte will only consent to send a delegate to St. Petersburg and disarm if Russia is disposed to disarm at the same time.

From St. Petersburg comes the report that Russia has fixed upon April 13, as the date before which the Porte must give its decision in regard to sending an extraordinary Ambassador to St. Petersburg. The *Agence Russe* says everything depends upon the decisions which the Ambassador would bring; but in any case Russia, having gone to the utmost limit in the path of concession, will not go a single step further. The St. Petersburg *Bouiss Gazette* declares that war is inevitable. The situation is such that retreat is impossible for either party. This is the final result of the peace talk which has occupied the diplomatists and the newspapers during the season when military operations were impracticable. Meanwhile, both Turkey and Russia have pushed forward their preparations for war, and Russia has made skillful use of the opportunity to put herself in the right with the other European powers. As it stands, Turkey has lost the support of England, which at one time seemed to be assured to her.

SECRETARY THOMPSON's General Order No. 234, of March 23, should meet with the cordial approval of every self-respecting naval officer, and we hope it will put an end to the practice of using political or personal influences to secure the favor of the Department in the matter of detail. This practice which has heretofore prevailed to too large an extent, demoralizes the services and discourages officers who would be otherwise content to accept without question the duty assigned them, however it might conflict with their wishes and convenience. Every man who seeks in any way to break the force, in his individual case, of the Secretary's most wise and just order, should be marked for the disapproval not only of the Department but of the entire service.

COL. GEO. W. WINGATE, General Inspector of Rifle Practice State of New York, has invented an indicator for aiming drill, which will be found of value in all preliminary exercise with the rifle. He has also published a supplement to his "Manual of Rifle Practice," prescribing the method of using the indicator; it is illustrated with diagrams of the targets, the indicator, and the proper position for using the same.

"THE CRUISE OF THE CONGRESS," or extracts from the diary of an officer of the Navy, will be found entertaining reading. The article is eloquent proof of the popularity of the American sailor, and the graceful hospitality which the Navy has always been noted for dispensing at home or abroad.

THE COMTE DE PARIS replies to Gen. PORZ in a letter, published elsewhere, on the prolific theme of "Second Bull Run." The case has been very thoroughly discussed by the Commander and the Historian, and the facts thus brought to light must prove of great value as a matter of historical record.

THE March number of the Berlin *Jahrbucher fur die Deutsche Armee und Marine* contains notice of a "History of the Civil War in the United States of America, by Constantin Sauder, completed and revised in accordance with the latest authorities, by F. Mangold, Capt. in the Brandenburg 3d Foot Artillery. (Frankfort: J. D. Sauerlander.)" The *Jahrbucher* says that while much has been written upon the subject of our war, no adequate attempt has been made, upon the American side of the Atlantic to give a full, critically military presentment of its events, although material for such a work is richly provided in the existing masses of reports, official orders, lists, etc. This omission has been partly because there is no historical department of the general staff in the United States Army, which might sift the grain from the chaff of such material, and partly because from its character as a civil war the military and political aspects could not be separated or discussed without injury to existing parties and persons or the re-opening of scarcely healed wounds. The *Jahrbucher* considers this lack in our military history as filled by the work under consideration; praises its correctness in point of facts, statistics, etc., as well as the careful way in which the judgment of its military readers is left unbiased by partisan opinions. The treatment of many points which need careful handling is also said to be very judicious, such as the yielding up of forts, arsenals and troops to the Confederacy in the beginning of the war, the justifiability of resignations from the Army at the same period, and what the author regards as the doubtful behavior of many officers who remained in the Service. The first volume embraces the first year of the war, and the second volume, which is to appear this summer, will include the remaining years from 1862 to 1865. Charts and plans accompany the volume, and short sketches are given of the lives of prominent individuals.

THE President has made the following appointments of cadets at large to enter the Military Academy at West Point in June, 1878: H. W. Gilman of Fort Leavenworth, Kan., son of Capt. J. H. Gilman, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A.; Wm. E. Woods of Newark, Ohio, son of Col. Charles R. Woods (retired), late major-general of volunteers, commanding 2d Division 15th Army Corps; Charles Lee Collins of Cincinnati, Ohio, son of H. E. Collins of Cincinnati, late lieutenant-colonel 2d Kentucky Cavalry; H. B. Looker of the District of Columbia, son of Pay Director T. H. Looker, U. S. Navy; G. D. Fitch of Indiana, son of late Capt. H. S. Fitch, U. S. Volunteer, who served on the staff of Gens. Pope and Sherman, and grandson of Dr. G. N. Fitch, who served during the war as colonel of the 46th Indiana Volunteers, and was a so United States Senator from Indiana; William Le Duc of Minnesota, son of W. G. Le Duc, late brigadier-general of volunteers; Warren Putnam of Newcomb, Mass., only male descendant of Gens. Joseph Warren and Putnam of revolutionary fame. *Alternates to take the place of any who may fail:* B. W. Lightbody of Pennsylvania, son of Gen. Lightbody, who commanded a division of the 15th Army Corps, and served at Vickburg and Chattanooga; G. R. Davidson of Missouri, son of Gen. J. W. Davidson, late U. S. Volunteers, now lieutenant-colonel 10th Cavalry; C. M. Mendenhall of California, son of Maj. J. Mendenhall, 1st Artillery; A. E. Gregg of New Mexico, son of Col. J. I. Gregg, 8th Cavalry, late brigadier-general of volunteers in command of a cavalry division; W. A. Thom of Maine, son of Lieut.-Col. Geo. Thom, U. S. Engineer Corps; C. C. Gilbert, Jr., of Montana, son of Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, 7th Infantry; Victor Richardson of Wisconsin, nephew of Gen. John C. Robinson, U. S. Army.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the *ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL* does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

### THE UNIFORM TROUSERS.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

SIR: The hope that this may meet the eye of some one in authority at the War Department, is my reason for writing it. I have made it my duty to ask every inspector with whom I have come in contact, how the present trousers and stripes for officers were liked, and have always been answered "not at all," or words to that effect.

One said he had reported upon the subject and recommended a return to the dark blue trousers and narrow welt, which I was informed was the recommendation of the board who got up the present uniform; but that not suiting the fancy of Mr. Belknap, he had the light blue and broad stripe.

I would suggest no welt at all, but dark blue trousers such as are now worn by the staff of the Army and by the Navy. An officer's rank is not known by his stripe; nor is it necessary to designate his corps by it; that can be done by his hat, helmet, or cap ornaments, and his shoulder straps. In fact the present stripe tends more to complicate matters than otherwise, for there being so little difference between the officer's and sergeant's stripes, at a distance, they are frequently taken one for the other; but dark blue trousers and a narrow welt would be preferable to the present abominable style, which is loud and flashy, without being military or stylish. It is also impossible to keep the stripes clean for any length of time, and in order to have the stripes correspond with the trousers, two and three new pairs will have to be put on before the trousers are worn out; and besides, what can be more unmilitary and unsightly than to look along the line of officers on parade and see no two shades in the trousers alike, and in cavalry no stripes the same, although every officer in getting his uniform tried to get the regulation color. For field service dark blue is much more durable, and not so easily stained and soiled by mud, rains, etc.

The above changes can be made without any expense to the Government, and would be welcomed by the Army officers of the line.

CAVALRY OFFICER.

### FLEET PAY, ETC.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*.

SIR: Is it not nearly time that fleet pay was abolished? Has not the outrage lasted long enough? Take as an example the S. P. station. The fleet officers rank with lieutenant-commanders, and low on the list at that, and have been on an average 15 years in the Service, and they as fleet officers get \$1,400 per year, as much within \$100 as captains in the Navy get, who have been in the Service an average of 32 years, and who have been at sea on an average 5 years longer than their staff officers have been in the Service.

For what do they receive this extra pay? For doing literally nothing more than they would as engineer, paymaster, and surgeon of their ship, except to sign "Fleet" before their rank a few times each quarter. Is there any justice in this?

Take the captain of the ship who is fleet captain as well, does he receive extra pay? By no means, nor should he, though he does more fleet duty in a month than all the other fleet officers (staff) in an ordinary cruise. The remedy is plain. Send to sea as fleet officers those who rank with commanders, as was intended by the law, and not put them in single ships (as was the case last year) or on shore duty, and send lieutenant-commander staff officers as "fleets," so that all may receive \$4,400. It is hoped the Secretary will take hold of this matter and remedy it, thereby putting an end to one swindle on the Government.

The '77 Register shows 11 chief engineers on special duty. What is it? Might it not be mentioned in the Register, so that one might know whether it is a sinecure or not. Perhaps there are more of that grade than can be profitably used. Perhaps they are superintending the building of engines for the Navy, if so, for what vessels. The engineering works ought to be well inspected by this time also.

Nous verrons.

### THE ARMY CHAPLAIN.

BY G. W. SIMPSON, CHAPLAIN, U. S. A.

The Army Chaplain holds a very important and sacred position. He is not only serving the Government in a particular capacity, for which he receives certain amount of pay, but he should not forget that he is also serving the Church and engaged in the work of his Divine Master, and the Lord when He cometh will expect him to give an account of his stewardship. The place he occupies should not be regarded simply as one of ease and comfort, but as a sphere in which he has a special opportunity to make himself religiously useful and to do good.

The true minister of Christ must feel that he is a minister of Christ in every capacity of life. If he be the pastor of a particular congregation or the chaplain of a prison or of the Army, or serving the church in a more general and extended way, the fact remains the same that he is God's servant. And he cannot ignore the fact that his calling is a divine and sacred calling, and his work a special and sacred work; a work in which the blessed Saviour was engaged, and for which

He died, and upon which He looks with a jealous eye; a work in which angels are interested and rejoice; a work of soul-saving.

The chaplain who feels the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and therefore realizes the weight of souls and has at heart the cause of the Master, will always find an opportunity to do good. Look at the great amount of intemperance among soldiers. What an opportunity there is to advance the temperance reform! And then consider the blasphemy and other bad habits and practices to be corrected. The question is not how or where or when these habits were formed, or to what extent they are indulged in, but how can I best cure them, and then in the strength and after the example of our Lord set about the work in the use of every possible means. And then the amount of good that can be accomplished in the distribution of tracts and religious papers and books, and in speaking a word in season to the sick in the hospital and the prisoner in his cell, eternity will only reveal.

And again, the mission of Christ on earth did not consist only in saving the souls and curing the diseases of men, but also in relieving the sorrowful. Oh, how many sorrowing hearts did He comfort? To how many households did He carry sunshine and satisfaction by His meek and blessed presence, and His kind and gracious words? Truly he went about doing good. So we should be like our Lord and follow His example. We should endeavor to shed sunlight wherever we go. A great many of the soldiers in the Army are cut off from the society of their mothers and sisters and other friends, and no doubt many times feel the need of the kind words of these dear ones, and in such an hour a cheerful and encouraging word from the chaplain would lift the burden of sorrow from their hearts; and more especially does this apply to the sick and the prisoner. In my experience it is gratifying to know that the commanders of companies and posts with whom it has been my pleasure to serve have always been pleased when an interest has been taken in their men, and when one or more of them has been induced to break off from their intemperance and bad habits.

FORT UNION, NEW MEXICO.

### THE COMTE DE PARIS TO GENERAL POPE

Major General Pope, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas:

GENERAL: Your letter of December 21st, 1876, and its printed copy posted on the same day, reached me some time ago while travelling abroad. Although I found in this no information which I had not previously examined and discussed, I thought it due to you to defer my answer till I could give again to the case my whole consideration with the help of the numerous documents which, of course, I had left at home. I did so, and find no motive to alter the opinions expressed in my first letter. In fact, it strikes me that the arguments which you bring again forward have already been answered by me, so that if, instead of printing my letter *between* your two, you had put it *after* both, I would feel perfectly satisfied that I need not add a line.

As such is not the case, although I do not expect that this present letter will find its place as a closing word at the end of a second edition of your pamphlet, I feel bound to answer briefly your argument.

1st. You remind me that in my history I stated that on the 29th of August, 1862, the Army and your command suffered a reverse and, knowing my high regard for General McDowell, you try to set up his testimony against me on that subject. But the fact is that my expressions are inaccurately quoted by you. I did not say that your command suffered a *reverse*, but suffered a *check* (*épreuve un échec*) at the end of the day. By this I meant that, notwithstanding the partial advantages gained by your right during the middle of the day, at a very heavy cost and through the great gallantry of the officers and men, the general result of that day's fighting was not satisfactory; you had not been able to crush Jackson while he was alone; the junction of the Confederate Army had been accomplished during the battle, and, although hardly more than one half of this army had been engaged in the fight, you had not succeeded in dislodging it from its positions. King, coming at the end of the day and following the examples of Sigel's, Kearny's and Hooker's soldiers had attacked the centre of the enemy's lines and fought till dark without being able to break Hood's front or gain any ground upon him. These are facts which are no disparagement to the bravery of the Federal Army: the assumption that Porter, following the direction you had given him, could have exerted any influence upon that fight, being based upon the supposition that Jackson's right was unsupported by any large portion of Longstreet's corps, falls to the ground before the opposite and now well established facts. As you have quoted the very report of Longstreet where this fact is proved, I would be tempted to call also your attention to a paragraph which follows immediately your own quotation, and begins by these words: "The enemy seized that opportunity to claim a victory . . ." (Rebellion Records, vol. ix, page 571, 1st column, line 13), but I refrain, such testimony being unnecessary to sustain not what you make me say but what I really said.

2d. Here again you draw from my words conclusions which are exactly the reverse of the meaning I intended to give them. If I have sinned against the English language, I beg to be excused as a foreigner. I wrote (page 3, line 26, of your pamphlet) " . . . I have shown that whatever Porter might have done or tried to do, his action could have no serious influence on the issue of the fight on the other part of the line, and, therefore, it does not matter for his case whether the result of the fight was favorable or not to your arms." Which opinion, on the next page of the same pamphlet, you translate in the following way for the benefit of your readers: "Using your theory of this reverse as a basis, you proceed to say that whilst an

attack by Porter would have probably prevented this reverse, it could not have produced the results I expected from it. If, however, as is the fact, there was no reverse but a success elsewhere, it will be necessary for you to reconsider your opinion of what the result of this attack would have been . . ." In answer to this head, I take, therefore, the liberty merely to refer you to my first letter.

3d. I have shown in that letter that the position in which Porter found himself after the departure of General McDowell was so different from the one supposed in your instructions—being ordered to fall on the flank of Jackson's corps and finding a large part of Longstreet's command in his front, while he was still bound not to engage himself in such a way which would have prevented him from retreating this very evening to the Bull Run—that it was necessary for him to judge how and how far those orders could be carried into effect. As for the fact that a Confederate force larger than that of Porter was by his appearance on Longstreet's right kept off from the actual field of battle, it can be disposed of neither by a joke nor by an incomplete quotation. Although, as you say, the duties of military leaders do not consist in merely keeping each other harmlessly in check as on a chessboard, I dare say that if in those eventful days of August, 1862, you had succeeded in keeping in check Lee's army, the authorities in Washington and the people of the loyal States would not have found exception against the way in which you would have done so, with or without much bloodshed. As you quote Longstreet's report in order to prove that the troops opposed to Porter, having been withdrawn, took part in the fight on the Gainesville turnpike, I felt it my duty to verify the accuracy of your quotation, having already found, as stated in my work, that in another pamphlet on the same subject, you had been led in error by mistaking the dates in Jackson's report. It is true that Longstreet recalled late in the afternoon from his right Wilcox's brigades, but if you refer to the latter's report, you shall see that he reached the battle ground on the turnpike *after* the end of the fight between King and Hood (Rebellion Records, vol. ix, page 641, 1st column, line 59). As for the latter, as well as Evans, they had never left the neighborhood of the turnpike; therefore, contrary to the impression which you intend to convey, the fact is that not a single soldier of those who were sent to meet Porter took part in the fight on the Confederate centre and left.

4th. It so happens that the ground between the Manassas Gap Railroad and the turnpike is as familiar to me as to most of our readers—who, by the way, I do not expect to be much *amused* by this barren discussion—having spent several days at or in the neighborhood of Manassas Junction after its evacuation in March, 1862. This ground offers excellent defensive positions, especially where Longstreet's right had established itself. Of course, an Army corps could easily cross it if not at all or very weakly opposed, but the difficulty of reaching Jackson's flank, as prescribed by your order, either by walking over Longstreet's right or by taking a straight line along its front towards Groveton, is conclusively shown by the fact that Gen. McDowell, who was the best judge of the situation, did not make such an attempt and chose a circuitous route to bring King's division on the turnpike.

5th. The question whether from the place he occupied, Porter could hear more or less the noise of the fight, is of little weight, as, unless one is very near, it is impossible to judge only by the noise of the importance of a fight engaged in a wood. I remember well that at the battle of Williamsburg, Gen. Sumner, who never shrank from a fight when he saw a chance for it, did not sustain Hooker's attack because, although near, the noise was so damped by the woods that he remained for a long time unaware of its character. I said a word on that subject only because I thought that in my history I had taken against Porter a conclusion which another examination of the proceedings of his court-martial showed was not supported by facts, none of the witnesses who were with him having before evening heard any musket fire. At all events, when the fight extended towards him by the attack of King against Hood, and therefore the noise of the battle was more likely to reach him, he was, acting according to your order, preparing for an attack which darkness prevented him from carrying into effect, and consequently was not retiring at the time when the other wing was fighting. From the way in which you quote the despatch mentioning such an intention to retire, one not conversant with the whole matter would be induced to assume that he really retired, while, as you well know, and knew a few hours afterwards, he never did so and remained on the ground he had occupied during the day. As for Gen. McDowell's verbal order to Porter at the time he left him alone in the presence of Longstreet, I need add nothing to what I say in my former letter, having already fully treated that question.

Your last argument would be indeed all powerful if, as you insinuate, the large forces unexpectedly brought by the enemy had been concentrated on the front of that part of your Army which was actually engaged in battle and had themselves taken share in the fight, leaving Porter unopposed. But such is not the fact, as I have already proved that a force of the enemy larger than Porter's corps was in his front the greatest part of the day, and was effectually prevented by his presence from taking any part whatever in the fight of the 29th.

With this I shall conclude. As I see, contrary to my expectations, that so many years elapsed have not soothed the bitter feelings which could find their excuse in recent disasters, and that any further discussion would be useless, you may depend upon it that nothing will induce me to take the pen to revive that debate. Allow me, therefore, to avail myself of this last opportunity I have in addressing you to express

the hope that the long prepared history of your campaign in Virginia, which you announce as being nearly ready for publication, will prove as just towards those whom you had the honor to command as it shall certainly be instructive for the student of military events and of historical philosophy. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Louis PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS, COMTE DE PARIS.  
CHATEAU D'EU SEINE-ÎNFERIÈRE, FRANCE, March 23.

## THE BAYONET.

(By "Veteran," in the Volunteer Service Gazette.)

A STATISTICAL account of the losses incurred during the late Franco-German war has been recently published, from which it would appear that the sabre and the bayonet played but an insignificant part in the struggle. The artillery too, despite the lavish manner in which it was employed, seems to have frightened more than it hurt. In fact, if the accounts rendered are to be relied on, the great battles of the war were fought and won at the rifle range, and the respect accorded to the breech-loader was such that masses never came into contact, and a bayonet charge was almost unknown. From this some people—*vide Daily News*—infer that the weapon is obsolete, an incubus of which the soldier might fairly be relieved: but a moment's consideration will I think convince any unprejudiced mind that the reverse is the case, and that to deprive the man of the trusty friend he has been taught to confide in, would be mistake.

The present system of defence is, that so soon as troops have taken up a position, they proceed to intrench themselves either by burrowing or throwing up shelter parapets, so as to render rifle fire at a long range innocuous. If the attack be a direct one, and the troops holding the position are to be depended on, all the firing in the world will not drive them off the ground. They will have to be pushed off. Now suppose the assailants to have discarded the bayonet, and, advancing by rushes, firing all the time, to have at length closed up and made a dash at the intrenchments—what chance would they, in their blown condition, have against such troops as the British, who, refusing to be frightened, and armed with the bayonet, to say nothing of their return fire, calmly awaited the attack? One trial would be sufficient; you would never get the men to repeat the attempt.

Then, again, ammunition will run short—an occurrence infinitely more likely to take place now-a-days than when only muzzle loaders were made use of; and as troops under the present system of attack will, for the most part, be in close order, how about a sudden down-swoop of cavalry? An infantry soldier as at present armed, is an awkward customer for any mounted man who may attempt, single-handed, to grapple with him; but deprived of his bayonet, and ammunition expended, he would be simply at the other's mercy. These are contingencies that must be taken into consideration. It is all well enough to say that troops can never be brought to cross bayonets with one another. This much is certain—that if one side has the arm, then must the other have it also. Else, *ceteris paribus*, at a particular crisis the musketeer *pur et simple*, must retire; and as one of the objects of professional military training is to induce the soldier with such confidence in himself and surroundings as will induce him to stand firm, and hold his ground instead of keeping an eye to the rear, ready for a bolt the moment he is fairly tackled, it would be surely impolitic to allow him to suppose that nothing of the sort is expected of him, by withdrawing the weapon hitherto served out for the purpose of enabling him to hold his own in a hand to hand conflict.

With regard to the sabre, I can only conclude that cavalry never encountered cavalry. I can easily understand how impossible it would be for cavalry to charge home against infantry, trained to fire half-a-dozen shots a minute from the shoulder; nor would such, I suppose, be attempted unless to cover a retreat, or to save an army from utter rout or destruction. But let the infantry be anything but first-class; waver ever so little at the critical moment, and the sabre, in the hands of those who know how to use it, would tell a terrible tale. A good cavalry leader must necessarily be a man of "stout heart and eagle eye," and possess other qualifications with which I have at present nothing to do. The artillery need no advocate. The British gunner may be trusted to do all that can be done; it would be difficult to improve upon him. But, no matter what outsiders may say or write, take an old soldier's word for it, that to deprive the British infantry soldier—Volunteer, Militiaman, or Regular—of the bayonet, would be to impair the confidence he has in himself, and render of no avail that stubbornness and dogged obstinacy which, though accounted vices in civil life, are most undoubtedly military virtues.

## THE GERMAN NAVY.

AN account of the German navy at the beginning of the present year is given by the *Kiel Journal*. The construction of ships for the German government in foreign dockyards has entirely ceased, the *Kaiser* and *Deutschland*, built by Messrs. Samuda in accordance with the naval establishment scheme of 1873, being now ready for service. All the vessels which have been ordered since are being built either in the Admiralty yards or by shipbuilders in Germany. According to the scheme of 1873, the construction of any more ironclads like the *König Wilhelm* or the *Deutschland* was to be abandoned, as it was intended that the ironclad frigates, *Preussen*, *Großer Kurfürst*, and *Friedrich der Grosse*, which had been begun in 1871, should complete the establishment of ships of this class. The first of these, *Preussen*, which was begun in August, 1871, by the Vulcan Society at Stettin, was made ready for service last spring, and it appears from its preliminary trial trips that its horsepower is 8,800, while its ton-

nage is 4,118. The *Friedrich der Grosse* was begun in the government yard at Kiel in May, 1871; it was launched in September, 1874, but its engines were damaged in one of the trial trips and they are being repaired. The *Großer Kurfürst* was begun in December, 1869, in the government yard at Wilhelmshaven, and it is now being fitted with engines, having been launched in September, 1875. All the ironclad frigates provided for in the scheme of 1873 are expected to be ready by the end of the present year. Of the five heavy ironclad corvettes provided for in the scheme, four are in course of construction—two in the government yard at Kiel and the others in that of the Vulcan Society. These are double screw ships with 5,600 horsepower; the first is to be completed in the course of the present year. Next to these are the two iron corvettes *Leipzig* (originally named *Thunelde*) and *Sedan*, both now being built by the Vulcan Society; their horsepower is 4,800. The first is to make its trial trips in May next, and the *Sedan* will be launched in the course of the spring. Two covered corvettes of 2,500 horsepower, are also being built, instead of the *Gazelle* and the *Arona*, the first at Dantzig and the second by the Vulcan Society. A third corvette of the same class, instead of the *Vineta*, is to be begun in 1877-8. The five monitors provided for in the scheme of 1873 are to be replaced by ironclad gunboats of 700 horsepower, which have been ordered of the Weser Society in Bremen. Three of these—the *Wespe*, the *Viper*, and the *Biene*—have already been launched, and the first has gone successfully through its trial trips. Another gunboat, in the place of the screw gunboat of the first class *Delphin*, has been ordered at Elbing. This vessel is specially destined for service in Chinese waters, and it is provided with a movable keel in order to be able to pursue the junks of the Chinese pirates into rivers and shallow bays. Of the unarmored corvettes, the *Fregat* is to be made ready this autumn for service in Eastern Asia; and two smaller ships (of 2,500 horsepower) are being constituted by the North German Shipping Company in Gaarden, near Kiel. A third is to be begun in the course of the present year.

THE London *Iron* says: "The late struggle against Art. 31 of the Admiralty Circular of December last, which rendered the service regulations with regard to the wearing of uniform imperative, has to all appearance been nipped in the bud, and therefore little more need be said about it. But it is curious to note that a grievance exactly opposite in nature appears to exist in some departments of the American Navy. A correspondent of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL (New York), complains that landsmen and others when on shipboard persist in wearing clothes the exact counterpart of those allotted to appointed petty officers, even to the 'five navy buttons on the right breast.' This Yankee man-of-war's-man is evidently proud of the Service to which he belongs, and the exhibits a spirit which is worthy of imitation in the old country."

In a debate on torpedoes, in the House of Commons, March 19, Commander Lord Charles Beresford said: There was great want of an organised system of defence for the coasts. The management of the torpedoes was at present entirely in the hands of the Royal Engineers, and as the laying down of the torpedoes was essentially a sailor's work, he suggested that, in addition to a number of seamen, the boatmen, pilots, and coastguards ought to be trained to lay down torpedoes along the coast. The French, who commenced as we did, by placing the matter under the management of the engineers, had changed their system, and now had a large torpedo corps entirely composed of bluejackets and commanded by naval officers. They might depend upon it that in the next naval war the nation that had the best torpedo management must win.

THE recently published "Navy List" for the current year shows that promotion in the German Navy is tolerably rapid. The oldest captain entered in 1847. The oldest corvette captain, ranking with the commander of a battalion, has twenty-three years' service, having entered the navy in 1854. The oldest captain-lieutenant, with the relative rank of captain in the Army, entered the service in 1862, and the oldest lieutenant, ranking with a first lieutenant in the army, in 1864. No officer of any grade has held his present rank for more than six years. The service is divided into the Admiralty staff, the corps of sea officers, and the marine staff. To the first of these divisions belong those officers who are employed in the work of organising the Navy, and developing its power and resources. The second comprises all officers actually employed at sea, while in the third are included those officers who, by reasons of their special attainments or qualifications, are permanently employed in one or other of the technical departments of the service.

A CONSCRIPT, not long ago, according to one of the French papers, feigned paralysis of the right arm. After all other means were exhausted to expose the fraud, it was proposed to amputate the useless limb, in the hope that rather than be maimed for life the malingerer would confess that he was shamming. He was accordingly conducted to the operating room, where there was made an imposing display of the requisite instruments. The tourniquet was applied, the knife was in the hand of the surgeon, but still the conscript did not flinch; and it became necessary to invent some excuse for not proceeding with the amputation. This was done by directing his removal to a neighboring hospital. To get there a river had to be crossed, and it was arranged with the attendant that at a given signal the conscript should be pitched into the water. The scheme was carried out, and the unfortunate conscript suddenly found himself compelled either to sink or swim. For some time he managed to keep himself above water with his left arm; but at last he gave in, and struck out manfully with his right arm to save his life.

MY PRISON LAST NIGHT WAS A COTTAGE.  
My prison last night was a cottage, embower'd on the banks  
of the Lee,  
And maids by the score came to welcome their soldiers  
from over the sea;  
There were Mary, and Lily, and Nora, with friends thronging  
down from the "Hall,"  
And last came my beautiful Oonagh, the fairest and rarest  
of all.

My golden hair'd, rosy lipp'd Oonagh, her eyes with the  
old love aglow,  
Again sent the thrills to my bosom, that gladden'd my  
heart long ago,  
And fondly my boyhood came o'er me, with all its wild  
raptures again,  
I awoke, an' the eye of the jailer, struck deep thro' my  
wandering brain.

I awoke, and the truth came upon me, the prison, the  
wardens, and all,  
My heart nearly broke with my sorrow, oh, would it had  
broke with my fall;  
And hard is their punishment on me, and hard are the  
years of my thrall,  
But oh, the despair in my bosom, is hardest to bear of  
them all.

Where now is the neighbors' foretelling, my future's bright  
prospects of fame,  
Or where is the fortune that ever, they coupled at home  
with my name;  
Alas! the sweet thoughts oft recurring, fall lonely now on  
my ear,  
And bring but remorse all the keener, to weep o'er a blighted  
career.

And quick came the blight, 'twas the liquor, thrice curse it,  
Ains! 'twas my bane,  
I drank it, and like a fell demon, it conquer'd, it madden'd  
my brain;  
And he, the dark villain, the sergeant, came 'round me with  
taunt and with jeer;  
I struck him and then I deserted, for this they've imprison'd  
me here.

They captured me, Oonagh, and tried me, conviction set in  
on their trail;  
They iron'd, and Oonagh, they sent me, for three weary  
years to a jail;  
Three long weary years as a felon, with outlaws and con-  
victs to mate  
Oh, good hearts look kindly upon me, by fiends I was  
forced to my fate.

And others like me have been driven, how many, let "Advo-  
cates" tell,  
By malice, by slanders, by devils, adown the dark path to  
this hell;  
Some dream of their homes by the Hudson, and some of  
their cots by the Lee,  
And all of some angels a grieving their absence, like Oonagh  
for me.

And sweet are these dreams they have left me, they bring  
me back sometimes my home,  
Those visions, the felon's lone solace, like one living light  
in a tomb,  
But, oh! comes the terrible waking, its silence, its horrors,  
its pain,  
And there is my cottage a prison, my sweetheart goes from  
me again.

And now, my poor Oonagh, you're waiting, so patient, so  
hopeful for me,  
Your golden hair streaming around you, away by the banks  
of the Lee,  
Undreaming the heart that you trusted, thro' gladness,  
tho' sorrow and pain,  
Can never, with innocence borrow, a sigh from your fond  
one again.

And flow'rets yet bloom in the meadow, and roses still grow  
by the creek,  
And zephyr play 'round you, my Oonagh, a fanning your  
beautiful cheek;  
But me, ah! the prison has blighted, has wither'd and  
crush'd with its gloom,  
And, oh! that the kind will of heaven, would change its  
cold walls to a tomb!

AUSTIN, TEXAS, 1874.

CONDON.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

## BOOKS.

Warfield, Mrs. C. A., *Ferno Fleming* (T. B. Peterson Bros.).  
Shea, G., *Alexander Hamilton* (Hurd and Houghton).  
Scott, Sir W., *Fortunes of Nigel*; *The Pirate*; *Riverside*  
Edition. Waverly (Hurd and Houghton).  
Ludlow, U. S. A., *Captain W., Reconnoissance in Montana*  
and *Yellowstone Park* (U. S. Government Printing Office).  
Woodworth, M. D., J. M., *Report U. S. Marine Hospital*  
(U. S. Government Printing Office).

## MAGAZINES.

Blackwood's Edinburgh (Feb.).  
Electric (March and April).  
Scribner's (March).  
International Review (April).  
Harper's Monthly (April).  
London Quarterly Review (Jan.).

NOAH's *Sunday Times* says: "Gen. Sherman attended the wedding of Lieut. McNutt, at Baltimore, and being the ranking officer of the Army, kissed the bride and all the other pretty girls, *ad libitum*, we presume by way of salute. He even went so far as to throw an old shoe, poetically called a *slipper*, after the wedded couple, just for luck—thus proving that the General of the Army is a *slipper* customer. Meanwhile, while the gay and festive "Mercher to the Sea" was giving way to exotic indulgences, his quiet and unromantic brother, the Secretary of the Treasury, was deeply immersed in the mysteries of finance, pondering over Mr. Henry Cernuschi's recent brochure called "Nomisma, or Legal Tender." Gen. Sherman was tender, no d'ubt, but, we ask, was it legal tender kissing over in Baltimore? What is there in the revised Army regulations which permits the General of the Army to fire a salute and make requisition for ammunition upon a bridal party? The General has been accused of lip-service, and now it has been proved upon him."

The Offices of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 BROADWAY.

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

### THE FIGURE OF MERIT OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In view of the discussion which exists in the National Guard in regard to the figure of merit of the different regiments for 1876, anything which tends to explain the manner in which they have been made up will doubtless be interesting. It is hoped that the following will help to explain to those who have not analyzed the figures contained in the report of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice how they have been calculated and the reasons why one regiment has taken the lead over the other.

The object of the figure of merit is to create a figure which will designate numerically the efficiency displayed by the different regiments in regard to rifle practice. The idea is taken from the English School of Musketry. It has been altered in Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice by omitting the points for volley firing required in the English tactics, adding the percentage of marksmen and substituting the number present at inspection for the "official strength" as a dividend in calculating the percentages. It is evident that that regiment is most efficient in shooting where the men as a whole are the best instructed in that respect, and which has the largest proportion of skilled shots. Both must go together, for an organization which has a high percentage of marksmen with but a low average standard of skill is evidently inferior to one which has all its men fair shots while possessing but few of superior merit.

All the members of a regiment are required to shoot in the third class (100 and 150 yards standing) in the first instance, and the average scores which are made in this practice therefore represent the average merit of the regiment as a fighting organization. This average is therefore taken as a basis, and to it is added: 1. The percentage of marksmen, and 2, any excess that may exist in the percentage of first class shots over the third class.

As stated, as between two regiments making the same average in the 3d class, that organization is the best which has the greatest number of marksmen. But as between two organizations making the same average in the third class and having the same percentage of marksmen, that one is best which is enabled to carry the most men through the second class (300 and 400 yards). At present the 12th and Washington Greys have been the only organizations of the National Guard which have been able to show an excess of first class shots over third class. As explained in the JOURNAL of March 3, 1877, this will soon cease to be the case, and then the "figure of merit" will conform more closely to the actual efficiency of the regiment. As it is at present, when the matter is but in its infancy one regiment may surpass another in getting their men through the third class without making a better average in practice and without getting an excess of first class over third class shots, so as to enable their improvement to be shown in the count, and may therefore not get any additional credit for so doing. The moment, however, the regiment begins to get an excess of first class shots, the comparison will be strictly accurate.

The following table taken from the report of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice shows the percentages on which the figure of merit of the seven leading regiments is calculated:

|                             | 12th. | 8th.  | 22d.  | 71st. | 7th.  | 14th. | 23d.  |
|-----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Average points, 3d class... | 25.05 | 25.74 | 22.67 | 18.98 | 18.88 | 22.75 | 19.72 |
| Percentage of marksmen...   | 18.50 | 18.13 | 11.58 | 17.18 | 13.11 | 9.06  | 11.84 |
| 1st class shots.....        | 46.02 | 39.20 | 33.19 | 30.98 | 15.44 | 9.96  | 11.09 |
| 2d " "                      | 27.13 | 39.58 | 27.89 | 44.41 | 22.66 | 18.01 | 36.84 |
| 3d " "                      | 26.85 | 27.08 | 48.92 | 51.11 | 18.77 | 62.53 | 40.22 |
| Figure of merit.....        | 63.72 | 58.87 | 34.25 | 34.16 | 91.99 | 31.81 | 31.56 |

The 12th, it will be seen, as compared with the 8th, have a slightly lower average in the third class practice, and a fraction more third class men. They have, however, 5 per cent. more marksmen and 26 per cent. more first class shots, which gives them a lead of thirty-one on their figure of merit.

The 8th was ahead of all the others on the average points in their third class, beating the 22d by three, the 71st by nine, and the 7th by seven. They beat the 22d two points on percentage of marksmen, while the 71st beat them by four, and the 7th equalled them. They gained 5 per cent. on the 7th on the first class shots, and 17 per cent. on the second class, and 26 per cent. on the third class. Yet as they did not have more first class shots than third class, their only gain on the figure of merit was the extra seven points made in the averages of their third class shots. The 22d fell behind the 8th 3 per cent. on average points and one-half per cent. on marksmen. The 71st showed great gains in marksmen and as large a percentage of first class shots as the 8th, but lost on the "duffers," having 51 per cent. left in the 3d class, whose want of skill brought the average points of the regiment in this class down to 11.98, or nine points below the 8th and 12th. The same was the case with the 22d and 7th, which last had 48 per cent. left in the third class. Although every endeavor is made to parade every available man on inspections, yet as each regiment visited Creedmoor at least twice, if the ranks had been full the number present should be largely in excess of those present for inspection. Yet while the 12th, inspecting 328, had 455 shooters, and the 8th, inspecting 480, had 545 at Creedmoor, the 71st, inspecting 594, had but 448 at the butts, and the 7th, inspecting 838, but 816. The same general remarks apply to the 14th and 23d, of the 2d Division. The 23d was ahead on the percentage of marksmen,

but behind on the average points in third class. They stood, however, decidedly better than the 14th, and even better than the 22d, 7th, and 71st on the number remaining in the third class, having but 40 22-100 per cent. In view of this excess in the number qualifying in the third class, it seems singular that the result was not to show a corresponding increase in the average points made in that class, particularly over the 14th, who had 62 per cent. of 3d class shots. The 22d, who had 48.92 per cent. in this class, averaged 22.67 points, and the 8th, having 38.87 per cent., averaged 27.74. It would therefore seem that a regiment having but 40 per cent. in that class would average at least 24, which would have made them third. The 13th showed great gains, having but 31 per cent. of 3d class shots and a good average. They lost, however, from having but 9.52 per cent. of marksmen, but the coming season will undoubtedly see them well to the front.

The entire 2d Division have suffered from the clause contained in par. v. G. O. No. 4, 2d Division, which prohibited any practice being repeated in any class on the same day. It was probably written without noticing that Circular No. 3 (1876) of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, had directed "that whenever practicable all troops failing to qualify in any class should shoot again in that class." The New York regiments and particularly the 1st Brigade were particular to do this. Consequently a large majority of their men who were but a few points short of qualifying on their first attempt squeezed through on their second practice, while in the 2d Division a man who was a single point short had no further chance.

The lesson to be drawn from these calculations is very evident. Officers must devote special attention to the instruction of the unskilled men. While of course the attempt should be made to qualify as many marksmen as possible, yet this must be left to a great extent to individual emulation. To reduce the third class and then get all that is possible into the first, should be the aim in view of every commander. The 1st, 2d, and 11th Brigades deserve commendation for the efforts they are making in this direction. The 3d Brigade should follow their example and institute a thorough system of elementary instruction before commencing their practice on the range.

A COMPETITIVE DRILL AND REVIEW.—The following has been handed us by a prominent "Guardsmen."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Having long been an admirer of fine military organizations and a friend of the National Guard, I have a proposition to offer, which I trust you will publish for the benefit of all concerned. I believe it is generally conceded that the 7th regiment of New York and the 23d regiment of Brooklyn are among the best drilled of any organizations in the National Guard. Now I champion neither regiment, but am willing the need of praise should rest where merit does most exist, and propose that these two regiments give an exhibition drill and review, out of doors, either in New York or Brooklyn. Let this take place some fine Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and I think it will create more interest among the friends of the two organizations, and among military men generally, than anything which has ever taken place here in military circles. The friends and interested parties would rally in force, and if accommodations could be furnished, no doubt ten thousand tickets could be sold at one dollar each and the money appropriated for the benefit of the regiments in the proportion of excellence, and this to be determined by a board of disinterested and sworn judges. The grand stand could be erected on all sides of that portion used for drilling and tickets at one dollar each be sold as fast as the money could be taken. All the details to be arranged by commandants of regiments and the "Board of Judges." A drill of this kind I think would be conducive of much good, not only to those participating, but would stimulate its healthy action throughout the National Guard. We notice from time to time in the columns of the JOURNAL accounts of "Petes" and "Assaults-at-Arms" between the volunteers and regulars of foreign nations, and no jealousy is manifested but the kindest feelings prevail. Trusting that the ideas herein set forth may be put in execution during the coming month of May. I remain, very truly yours,

DALTON.

### NEW YORK.

NINTH REGIMENT.—This fine command assembled at the armory last night to receive Marksman's Badges. Gen. Vilmar and staff were present and reviewed the regiment; after which the general presented the badges, aided by Col. Hitchcock. The command turned out an average of ten commands of twenty-eight files front. There was no equalization, the companies simply forming in line for dress parade and standing review, after which the companies were equalized in ten commands of twelve files each, and a marching review took place. The regiment never appeared to better advantage, the men being very steady, and the manual of arms and the subsequent movements that took place showed a marked improvement over last season's drills by battalions. Col. Hitchcock has a live lot of captains, apparently being the right men in the right place, and they certainly have infused snap and discipline into the men under them. Gen. Vilmar complimented the colonel on the fine appearance made by the regiment on this occasion. After the ceremony of the presentation of the Marksman's Badges was gone through with, Adjt. Bartlett stepped to the front and read a letter from the colonel of the Veteran Association of the 9th, tendering a gold medal (the gift of the Veteran Association) to the man having recruited the largest number of men during the past season. The lucky individual was Sergt. Wilson, of Co. G, who has brought in no less than twenty-one warriors, bold and true. His company paraded no less than forty-four and a half files, five sergeants, and three commissioned officers last evening—ninety-seven men in all present, out of a total of one hundred and five men on the roll. Co. A paraded forty-two files and F. Forty files, and Co. D paraded thirty-six files. These were the four largest companies present. The army was crowded with spectators, particularly the fair sex—lady friends of the regiment. There were representatives from almost every regiment present, prominent amongst whom we noticed the Inspector of Rifle Practice, of Gen. Shaler's staff. All were unanimous in praise of the gallant 9th, and agreed that it was the best appearance in drill, manual of arms, and discipline ever made by the regiment. Col. Hitchcock is to be congratulated upon having such good support from his officers, as it is mainly due to their pulling together that this successful state of affairs exists.

The promenade concert in aid of the band fund takes place April 17 at the armory. Band Master Downing has prepared a fine selection of music, both for promenade and dancing, which cannot fail to suit the taste of the most fastidious.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The new rifle range in the above regiment's armory was opened Friday evening with appropriate ceremonies by Gen. Woodward, Gen. Dakin, and others. Before the shooting commenced, an inspection of the range was made, and the "new ideas" pointed out and explained by Capt. Ackerman, Inspector of Rifle Practice, to whom is due great credit for the energy he has displayed in completing so fine a range. The cost of the whole work has been about \$250, which amount the companies will pay. The length of the range is 180 feet, and complete arrangements have been perfected for the lying down practice, as well as standing. There were present at the "opening," besides the two generals above named:

Col. P. H. Briggs, Assistant Inspector-General; Capt. Chas. F. Rollins, I. R. P., 7th regiment; Colonels Denison, Bissell, Thompson, and Major Powell, Arthur, and Capt. Herbert of Gen. Dakin's staff; Major Pryer and Lieut. Freedland; Lieut. Col. Samuel Richards, Major J. Lester Kepp, Capt. Boynton and Storey, and Lieut. Stranahan of the 5th Brigade staff; Major Manning, I. R. P., 11th Brigade; Capt. A. G. Brown, I. R. P., 4th regiment; Lieut.-Col. Beadle; Major Syme; Capt. Baldwin; Capt. Fred. Ackerman, I. R. P., 13th regiment; Capt. H. Smith, 23d regiment; Capt. Wing, Pedrancelli, Cochen, S. B. Parker, Davids; Lieuts. E. M. Smith, W. A. Brown, Brooke, Gear, Ludden; Capt. Dillon and Commissary R. B. Hughes.

The shooting was from the shoulder at a target scaled to a 200 yard Creedmoor target. Gen. Dakin, after sighting several times, and getting the "lay of the land," fired the first shot, and cheering immediately commenced, for the hero of Dollywood had made a "bull's-eye." Gen. Woodward immediately followed, and scored 4; Capt. Robbins, of the 7th, made the third shot, and scored 4; Capt. Dillon scored 5 (bull's-eye); Lieut. Ludden, 4; Capt. Boynton, 4; Capt. Cochen, 4. All the gentlemen present tried their hand in the shooting and scored 3 and 2. The range is one of the finest in the National Guard, the only fault being in the arrangement of the light upon the piece. This will no doubt have to be readjusted. The average of the shooting was not good, and due partially to the light, perhaps.

After the shooting was over, the guests were invited to the squad drill room, where a very fine collation had been prepared under the direction of the officers of the 13th regiment. Mrs. Dakin and several other ladies were present. Col. Briggs presented to Capt. Ackerman an elegant gold and enamel badge, which he gives to be shot for, from time to time, by members of the 13th regiment. At the top is a gold bar inscribed, "The Best Marksmanship," to which is appended two rifles crossed, and below these is the regimental pin, with five outside points, bearing the letters N. G. S. N. Y.

On Wednesday evening, April 11, the armory of this regiment was thronged with one of the largest and most fashionable audiences that have gathered within its walls since its first opening; the spacious galleries were crowded and every seat on the main floor occupied; all the chairs and camp stools which could be purloined from company rooms and coaxed out of dark places known only to good natured armorers and other attachés—the occasion being a concert with grand review and dress parade and presentation of Marksman's Badges, ending up with a promenade concert; the music was by the regimental band, under the leadership of Thos. R. Deverell, and was very fine. The review was ordered to take place at nine, but not until fully half-past was the line formed. Lieut.-Col. H. H. Beadle was in command, and although possessed of a fine, deep, commanding voice, seemed a trifle embarrassed at first, but quickly gained his accustomed *equipoise*.

The review was received by Col. Briggs, Asst. Insp.-General, and he was accompanied by Col. Wingate, G. I. R. P. Dress parade immediately followed the review, and the general movement and bearing of the troops was very creditable. Before the parade was dismissed, 23 men and 6 officers were ordered to the front to receive the "Marksman's Badges." Col. Wingate addressed the men, complimenting their record and urging them to persevere to attain a still higher position during the coming season. Col. Briggs then stepped forward and presented a very handsome gold, enamelled badge (which is described elsewhere in this issue) to the regiment, to be shot for from year to year, and to be held by the man making the highest score for the season—the badge was presented last night to Private W. W. Jones, of Co. A, who has the best record of a marksman for the season of 1876; when Col. Briggs pinned the badge upon his coat there was a lively clapping of hands—already indicating how thoroughly the audience appreciated the distinguished honor conferred.

There were present on this occasion Gen. and Mrs. Dakin, Gen. Jourdan and staff, Gen. De Lacy, Col. C. Ward, Col. J. McLean, Col. Thompson, Major Powell, Major Pryer, representatives from the 23d Gatling Battery, and from "The Old Guard" of New York. It was long past midnight before the dance was finished, and the armory lights grew dim—the occasion was one of which the 13th may justly feel proud, and one which will be remembered with pleasure by all who participated.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—An election was held in Co. B, Monday evening, April 9, to fill the position of second lieutenant (made vacant by the promotion of Charles T. Smith to be captain of Co. C), and also to fill the vacant fifth sergeantcy and any vacancies that might be caused by said elections. In the election for lieutenant—Corporal Wm. King Phillips was the successful candidate, he receiving the full vote of the members present. Lieutenant-Philipps has been connected with various military organizations for about fifteen years, eight of which he has served in Co. B, and he is undoubtedly qualified to fill the position to which he has been elected, with credit to himself and the corps to which he belongs. 1st Corporal W. S. Marshall was then elected fifth sergeant, and Privates Louis H. Platt and William M. Protheroe respectively, third and fourth corporals. These gentlemen have had good training under Capt. Thos. H. Cullen, and will undoubtedly make good officers. Since Capt. Cullen took command of Co. B one year ago, forty new men have been added to its roll, and the other companies will have to exert themselves if they do not wish to be distanced, for the "Busy Bees" are not going to stop until they again inspect 114 men present, as was the case a few years ago.

This regiment will assemble at the armory, in fatigue uniform, for drill as follows: Cos. D, A, H, K, and I, Monday evenings, the 16th and 23d inst., at 8 o'clock; Cos. G, C, F, E, and B, Friday evenings, the 20th and 27th inst., at 8 o'clock. Capt. John H. Horsfall has been commissioned major, with rank from Feb. 9, 1877, vice McGrath, discharged. The following named enlisted men having been expelled from their company for "continual neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines," the action of such company is approved, and the men so expelled are honorably dismissed from the regiment, viz.: Privates William D. Addicks, Eugene Bernard and Walter G. Lowery, Co. F.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Co. A of this regiment gave their closing drill on Wednesday evening, April 4, and it was made a very notable event in the history of this organization. There were present ninety-six men out of a total of 108. Several men were sick in bed and some were on business out of the State. Sergeant Charles W. Ames acted as first sergeant and turned the command over to Captain Joseph G. Storey, who directed the drill for nearly two hours. There is probably no finer body of men in the National Guard than this company of the 23d. The fine appearance and exactness of the movements were admired by a large number of spectators, who had assembled at the armory on this occasion. The following veterans of Co. A were present: Col. W. Everdell, J. R. Cowing, C. Hadden, C. P. Blossom, J. Blossom, T. P. Hurlburt, S. F. Phelps, F. Lane, R. B. Sherman, S. Holt, N. Lane, C. L. Finckel, T. Sharpe, Capt. W. L. Ogden and others. Also Inspector-General Woodward, Col. R. C. Ward, Lieut.-Col. J. N. Partridge, Major A. C. Barnes, and President C. H. Stoddart of the Veteran Association. After the drill was concluded, the guests were invited to the small drill room, where an elegant collation had been prepared. The room was tastefully decorated. Capt. Storey, in a few well-chosen remarks, welcomed the veterans of Co. A and the distinguished guests to the hospitalities of the occasion. No liquor is ever allowed in this armory, and coffee was the strongest beverage supplied.

**SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT**.—This "old time" organization assembled at its armory, corner 38th St. and Broadway, Monday evening, April 9, for inspection. Line was formed promptly at 8:30 p. m., extending all around both drill rooms, 9 commands of 14 files front, with drum corps (no band). The ceremony of dress parade was gone through with in good shape, after which the ceremony of inspection was minutely gone through with by Col. Vose, assisted by his staff. The men looked neat and trim, being attired in full dress uniform, knapsacks with gray blankets rolled thereon. The room being too small the ceremony of marching review was dispensed with. The regiment expect to have a large turnout on the evening of April 23, at the 9th regiment Armory, which has been kindly extended for their use by the latter command. There will be a dress parade, review, and presentation of Marksman's Badges before Gen. Vilmar and staff. After the presentation of Marksman's Badges, there will be a promenade concert hop. The whole armory will be thrown open, board of officers and company rooms, etc., for the use of the regiment's friends, and the board of officers of the 9th will (of course) attend in a body, to welcome the 71st. There will shortly be a Regimental Court-martial for the trial of delinquents, etc., held at the armory.

**THIRD CAVALRY (F AND G)**.—A grand calico masquerade surprise was tendered to the above troops on Wednesday evening, April 11, by their ladies and friends, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 and 293 Bowery. The 3d regiment Cavalry band was in attendance. There was a very large company present, and the toilettes of the ladies were so various that the scene was of the most picturesque nature. Short dresses, long dresses, comic dressed Normandy caps and white aprons. Calico to the right, calico to the left, and "on went the six hundred." The ladies composing the committee of arrangements are deserving of great credit for the admirable manner in which this most novel and enjoyable entertainment was conducted. Dancing was kept up until a late hour, and all were delighted with the calico surprise of the 3d Cavalry.

**N. Y. HORSE ARTILLERY**.—The prospects for this new battery are very encouraging. Capt. Wetmore has been actively engaged in enlisting the hearts—if not the persons—of a number of gentlemen of means and leisure, in the enterprise. At the last meeting of the corps, held at the residence of Capt. Wetmore, committees were appointed, and designs for the uniform dress of the battery were presented. The next meeting will be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday evening, April 12. The bill of dress which will probably be adopted is thus described:

**Full Dress**.—The coat is of dark blue cloth, single breasted. The breast is ornamented with five quadruple stripes of gold wire cord, and three rows of gold frogs, five in each row. Standing collar of scarlet cloth with a stripe of gold lace around the edge. The cuffs are of the same material as the collar, bordered with a twist of gold wire cord which also runs up the sleeve and forms a knot. The back of the coat is ornamented by two stripes of gold wire cord, extending from the shoulder to the end of the skirt and knotted at the ends, with two gold frogs at the waist seam. There are knots of this same cord on the shoulders. The breeches are of dark blue cloth and worn under the boots. They have a scarlet cloth stripe (not red) three-quarters of an inch wide, edged on either side with a stripe of quarter inch gold lace. The hat is a "busby" of black astrakhan ornamented with a twisted band of gold wire cord, gilt chain chin strap and scarlet hair plume. The baldric and belts of the privates are of white enameled leather, those of the officers of gold wire red cloth. The saddles are of russet leather, and bridles of the same, with scarlet hair plumes; the collars are of scarlet leather. The saddle cloth is of blue trimmed with scarlet, and the holsters and valises are of scarlet cloth covered with astrakhan fur.

**Undress**.—The coat is a blouse of dark blue with the same trimmings as the dress coat, except that the cord is of black silk instead of gold, and the collar, cuffs and edges of the blouse are trimmed with astrakhan. The pants the same, without the gold lace, and the cap is round, without a visor, with a black braid knot on the top and a chin strap of gold.

**VETERAN ASSOCIATION BROOKLYN CITY GUARD**.—The above association held its annual meeting Thursday evening, April 5, at Anderson's new parlors, No. 4 Clinton St. There was a very large attendance of members. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Captain, John B. Woodward; 1st Lieutenant, Wm. De Vigne; 2d Lieutenant, E. A. Seecomb; 1st Sergeant, J. O. Vauté; Q. M. Sergeant, M. G. Bulkeley. The Brooklyn City Guard is among the oldest and most distinguished of the military organizations of Brooklyn. It was first attached to the 13th regiment, afterward it formed a part of the 23d. It originated in 1842, and "The Veteran Association of the City Guard" was organized April 8, 1871, and incorporated July 13, 1870. The following is the board of management for each year since its commencement:

1871-72.—R. V. W. Thorne, Jr., Capt.; J. B. Woodward, 1st Lieut.; W. De Vigne, 2d Lieut.; S. T. Hyde, 1st Sergt.; M. G. Bulkeley, Q. M. Sergt.

1872-73.—J. B. Woodward, Capt.; W. De Vigne, 1st Lieut.; R. Butt, 2d Lieut.; J. O. Vauté, 1st Sergt.; M. G. Bulkeley, Q. M. Sergt.

1873-74.—J. B. Woodward, Capt.; W. De Vigne, 1st Lieut.; S. T. Hyde, 2d Lieut.; J. O. Vauté, 1st Sergt.; M. G. Bulkeley, Q. M. Sergt.

The object of the association is to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship to advance the best interest of the Brooklyn City Guard, now designated as Co. G, 23d regiment. N. G. S. N. Y., and to provide a complete and permanent record of the services of the company and its members. The members of the association are of three classes. First, those who have done active duty in the Brooklyn City Guard, formerly known as Co. G, 13th regiment (now Co. G, 23d regiment), for the full term required by the military code of the State; second, those who have served actively in the National Guard for the full term, part of such service having been performed as a member of the Brooklyn City Guard; third, those who have been connected with the Guard and been distinguished for active services in the National Guard or in the military or naval services of the United States. Among the guests of the evening were the following gentlemen: J. B. Woodward, A. H. Williams, Wm. De Vigne, M. G. Bulkeley, R. Oliver, F. E. Dodge, W. K. Payne, J. A. Pierson, J. A. Ayers, W. J. Cowing, F. Blydenburgh, C. H. Pannoyer, E. S. Hashurst, J. Merritt, C. J. Tappan, F. W. Smith, W. J. Oliver, F. J. Hotton, J. O. Vauté, J. L. Walsh, E. A. Seecomb, G. W. Sackett, J. Leavitt, Jr., M. O'Reilly, R. W. Wood, R. N. L. Walsh, S. H. Wing, F. A. Mason, H. H. Clough, F. A. Webber, W. R. Hunter, and W. H. Bulkeley. Gen. Woodward presided, and the committee of management were E. R. Seecomb, J. O. Vauté, and J. L. Walsh. Gen. James N. Olney, the first captain of the Brooklyn City Guard, was invited to attend, but being in San Francisco he had to decline the honor and sent his photograph instead, which occupied the centre of the table.

**Roasts**.—The regular roasts of the evening were proposed in order as follows: "Gen. James N. Olney, our first captain: We rejoice in the zeal, ability, and devotion which he gave to his command. 'We Olney' regret his absence." Responded to by Lieut. De Vigne.

"Our deceased comrades: Prominent among whom we cherish the memory of Capt. R. V. W. Thorne." Drunk standing and in silence.

"The 23d regiment." Responded to by Capt. A. H. Williams.

"The 13th regiment." Responded to by ex-Col. F. A. Mason.

"The Team of Co. G. There is no need to cry gee up to this team." Responded to by Capt. W. J. Oliver.

"Our Honored and Worthy President: He had to handle a musket in Co. G, before commanding the 2d Division." Responded to by Gen. J. B. Woodward.

"The ex-captains of Co. G." Responded to by ex-Capt. W. R. Hunter.

Speeches were made by R. Oliver, M. G. Bulkeley, and others, and the company separated about midnight after a most delightful evening.

**RIFLE SHOOTING EXTRAORDINARY**.—The Worcestershire Advertiser, Worcester, England, March 24, says: By the invitation of Mr. Frank Frayne, whose Kentucky rifle team are performing at the Prince of Wales Theatre in the American sensational drama "Si Slocum," a number of ladies and gentlemen attended the theatre on Monday afternoon, to witness a private exhibition

of Mr. Frank Frayne's skill in rifle shooting. Among the gentlemen present were Mr. J. Wright, Jr., Mr. B. Talbot Cartwright, Mr. Samuel Marston, Mr. T. H. Austin, Mr. Jas. Morris, and Mr. J. Chitty. The exhibition commenced at about 3 o'clock, and Mr. F. Frayne, whose appearance on the stage was enthusiastically applauded, expressed the pleasure he felt in a town so eminent for gun manufacture as Birmingham in asking the persons present to witness some of his "crack shots" with the rifle. He explained that he would open the exhibition by shooting an apple from the hand of "somebody," and created much amusement by asking that the person might be obtained from the audience. A young gentleman volunteered to be at Mr. Frayne's service, and on mounting the stage he was placed at one end, Mr. Frayne at the other, the distance between them being about 88 feet. The young gentleman held the apple in his left hand, and, by a deliberate aim, Mr. Frayne pierced the fruit right in the centre. The rifle used was an ordinary Snider. The next shot was that of shooting at the same distance an egg cup, held by Mr. Robert Frayne, one of the "team," and this was done while Mr. Frayne held the rifle—one manufactured by Moses Stevens and Co., Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, United States—between his legs. An equally clever and successful shot was next made at a clay tobacco pipe, which Mr. Robert Frayne held in his mouth, the marksman placing the rifle above his head. A most remarkable display of skill was shown in the next part of the exhibition. A card—the deuce of spades—was nailed as a target on the stage, and Mr. F. Frayne, from the dress circle, a distance of about 24 yards, made so accurate an aim with his rifle that in each of the two shots the bullet struck within an eighth of an inch of the distinctive portions of the card. The last shot was the most sensational of all. Three persons—two being members of the team—stood in position on the platform, and the man nearest to the shooter held in his hand the lid of a percussion cap box. The next man had an apple on the top of his head, and the third held in his hand a teapot. Mr. F. Frayne's purpose was to smash through all these objects by the "backward shot," taking his aim through a mirror, and amid a feeling of suspense which was perceptible in every countenance, he in a very clever manner accomplished his object. Mr. Frayne announced that he would continue his exhibition if necessary, but the auditors generally expressed by their hearty applause that they had seen enough to convince them of the extraordinary abilities of Mr. F. Frayne as a crack shot.

**CREEDMOOR**.—The competitions and practice upon the range at Creedmoor, L. I., during the month of April, 1877, are hereby announced as follows:

**The National Rifle Association**.—Saturday, 14th, 11 A. M., the Remington prize, \$300 in gold. Saturday, 21st, 3 P. M., "Turf, Field and Farm Challenge Badge." Saturday, 28th, 3 P. M., "Marksman's Badge." Badge to be worn three times (not necessarily consecutively) before becoming the personal property of the winner.

**The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club**.—Saturday, 7th, 3 P. M., competition for the "Morris Medal." Saturday, 14th, 3 P. M., competition for the "Morris Medal." Saturday, 21st, 3 P. M., competition for the "Rifles" and "Morris Medal." Saturday, 28th, 3 P. M., competition for the "Shells" and "Morris Medal."

The regular military practice of the National Guard on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays of each week, will commence in May next. Hours of practice upon the range on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays: From 10:30 A. M. to 12 M., 100, 500 and 900 yards; from 2:30 P. M. to 4 P. M., 200, 500 and 900 yards; from 2:30 P. M. to 4 P. M., 200, 500 and 900 yards; from 4 P. M. to 6 P. M., 200, 500 and 1,000 yards.

Attention is called to the following alteration of Rule 11, Section VIII., of the N. R. A. Regulations, amended to read:

"In all military matches each team will be limited to one minute per shot for each squad to complete its score."

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

**CURRENT EVENTS**.—The 1st, 4th, 7th and 9th Battalions, and the 1st Corps of Cadets have held battalion drills the past week, and interest in them is gradually increasing. Battalion commanders quite generally object to the presence of spectators at these drills. Some allow no one to attend unless connected with their commands. These objections seem to be based on three grounds: That spectators distract the attention of the men, and by their presence embarrass the younger officers; that in the drill halls there is little enough room for exercising their battalions, even when there are no spectators, and lastly, that the published accounts of these drills are not impartial, being often of a personal nature and frequently unjust. This action of the battalion commanders is to be regretted on many accounts. It is true that the drill halls are much too small to accommodate the several commands, yet by not admitting spectators a source of instruction is cut off. Members of the militia will have no opportunity to witness the drills of other than their own commands, and observe for themselves the little errors that so frequently occur, which when noticed are speedily corrected. Officers and men should become accustomed to spectators, otherwise at public drills or inspections it will be difficult to preserve steadiness and attention to the legitimate business of the occasion. Officers particularly, should feel equally self-satisfied in the presence of many, or when before only their own commander. The best friends of the militia desire occasionally to see for themselves what is being accomplished, and often take great interest in these exercises. This good feeling and interest will be considerably lessened if they are not permitted to be present at the drills. As to the criticisms, if deserved, they are doubly profitable. The officers spoken of, knowing their errors, can avoid repeating them, while others will have their attention called to the points named, and may profit accordingly. The entire militia will be benefited by each criticism. The personalities which sometimes appear are to be regretted, but are not wholly confined to articles on the militia, and must be expected to some extent. The evil does not seem to be equal to the good that results from the admission of spectators, and it is hoped that these commanders of battalions will conclude to risk unfavorable criticism for the common good, and not decide to shut themselves up, learning what is possible with their own command but refusing to allow others to profit by their experience.

The Inspector-General's Department has opened the spring campaign, Lieut.-Col. A. Hun Berry, A. I. G., having been detailed to inspect the State property in the hands of the several companies. It is understood that he will commence this duty at an early date.

#### CONNECTICUT.

**FOURTH REGIMENT**.—In pursuance of orders from General Headquarters, State of Connecticut, the field and line officers of the 4th regiment met at Bridgeport Friday, April 6, for the nomination of a colonel. The meeting was a full one, all the officers but two being present. Lieut.-Col. R. B. Fairchild, of Bridgeport, was elected colonel on the first ballot, receiving every vote but one—that one being given to Capt. Gray. Maj. Geo. S. Croft, of Bethel, was elected next. Lieutenant-colonel, and Capt. Henry Skinner, commanding Co. I, of West Winsted, was chosen major. Each nomination was received with the warmest manifestations of satisfaction, and all the proceedings were most harmonious throughout the entire meeting. Lieut.-Col. S. J. Fox, of the Adjutant-General's office, visited the officers, and was most cordially welcomed. He very kindly responded to a call to be heard from, and gave to the officers several points of information and valuable suggestions. Gen. Smith, commanding the brigade, was invited to be present, but did not attend. The dinner hour having arrived, the newly nominated field officers invited the officers to a sumptuous dinner at the Atlantic Hotel, which was duly appreciated and enjoyed by all. The officers of the 4th are a fine looking body of gentlemen, and Col. Fair-

child must feel proud to stand at their head. Col. Fairchild stated to his officers that it was his intention, as early as possible, to visit each company, and that he should make himself familiar with every detail of the regiment likely to promote its interests, and that he should call upon every officer to aid him in making the future of the regiment all that it should be. After dinner the officers adjourned to the armory of Co. E, where they indulged for some time in indoor rifle target practice under direction of Capt. S. C. Kingman, inspector of target practice in the 4th regiment. The scores made showed that there were not a few good shots among the officers. The establishing of a rifle range (regimental) was discussed, also the formation of a regimental team to enter at Creedmoor the coming season. A plan was also adopted to form a regimental fund among the officers. All of these features were entered into heartily by all the officers, and if the spirit and interest that obtained at this first meeting under the new administration is a criterion, the future success of the 4th regiment is already assured. Cos. B and E, located at Bridgeport, have been practicing indoor rifle shooting since the first of the present year, and their teams have made fine progress. On Wednesday evening of this week the best team from each company above named will compete for a beautiful French rifle to be awarded by Capt. Kingman. The competition will be held in the armory of Co. E, and will be witnessed by Col. Fairchild and a few friends, and the members of the city government. This armory is quite well adapted to shooting, it being about 100 feet in length.

#### INDIANA.

**COMPETITIVE DRILL**.—There is a reunion of the 10th Ind. Vol. to be held at Warsaw, Ind., on the 6th and 7th of June when a fine time is expected; the committee are arranging for a general encampment, grand parade, and competitive drill. The following companies are expected to participate: Lafayette Guards, Peru Greys, Montgomery Guards (Crawfordsville), Cass Blues (Logansport), Fort Wayne Guards, and Logansport Greys. The latter company is the oldest and has the reputation of being the best in the State, commanded by Captain D. H. Chase, formerly of the 17th Infantry, U. S. A. The boys seem to have been living on their reputation (as it were) for the last few months, and if they do not toe the mark for the next two months, there is a good chance for them to lose all they have gained for the last three years. They are well officered, and if the men come to time, it will take an extra good company to beat them. It is very discouraging to military men in this State to see what little interest our State officials take in such matters. Every other State very nearly is more or less doing something for their State militia, but Indiana thinks it is of little or no importance, and not worth their time and the expense necessary to make it a thorough organization. Indiana has some good soldiers, and they ought to be encouraged.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—The Army and Navy Club will hold a business meeting April 17.

—Co. F, of the 14th (N. Y.) regiment, Capt. Harvey Dennison, will parade on May 30, Decoration Day.

—Co. A (late), of the 71st (N. Y.) regiment is carrying on a legal skirmish with the regimental authorities; the question is "to be or not to be."

—A grand prize drill will come off April 20 at the armory of the Montgomery Greys, Alabama, for a handsome plume to be awarded to the best drilled man in the company.

—The 57th regiment of Illinois Infantry have a mutual benefit association. They have in contemplation a colony in San Pedro valley, Arizona, and forty or fifty families expect to leave for that point next May.

—Col. Ward, of the 23d (N. Y.) regiment, has, in orders, requested commanders of companies to direct all members of their commands to provide themselves with white gloves on all occasions of drill or parade.

—The following appointments on the staff of the brigadier-general commanding 2d Brigade, 1st Division (N. Y.) are announced to take effect from April 2: Flavins J. Allen to be aide-de-camp with the rank of first lieutenant, vice Gisley, promoted. Some excellent scores were recently made at the San Bruno, California, range by regimental teams C. N. G., who were practicing for places in the match which came off April 11. The best shot of the 1st regiment made 168 out of 200; 2d regiment, 83 out of 100; and Nash, of the National Guard Shooting Club, made 49 out of 50; p. s.—all at 300 and 300 yards. The arm used was the "Springfield" cal. 45.

—The parade report for Feb. 22 shows the number of men possessed by the companies and regiments of the 2d Brigade California, range by regimental teams C. N. G., who were practicing for places in the match which came off April 11. The best shot of the 1st regiment made 168 out of 200; 2d regiment, 83 out of 100; and Nash, of the National Guard Shooting Club, made 49 out of 50; p. s.—all at 300 and 300 yards. The arm used was the "Springfield" cal. 45.

—At Wheeling, West Virginia, a new militia organization has just been formed to be called "The Mathews Light Guards." The following have been elected: Captain, W. W. Miller; First Lieutenant, John Lukens; Second Lieutenant, J. N. Lynch; Sergeants, Peyton, Hamilton, Bailey, Todd, Franzheim; Corporals, Johnson, Hornbrook, Woods, Larkin, Harvey, Ratcliff, Reed, Grubb, Carney, Burch. The uniform is to be grey. We wish the new company success.

—Co. G, 32d (N. Y.) regiment, met at the armory for rifle practice April 5, with the view of selecting a company rifle team. The members of the company practiced at the range, which is located in the basement of the armory, and the following is the score of the coming team, out of a possible fifty: Landorf, 37; Miller, 35; Battenhauser, 33; Granger, 31; Schrack, 29; Wunder, 27; Reider, 27; Chr. Lutz, 27; Lutz, 24; Fitting, 22; Kuehn, 15.

—Capt. Geo. O. Noyes, of the Boston Light Infantry, has recently been elected to the command of the 1st regiment, Boston Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., an elegant cabinet album containing 103 photographs of the officers and members, the same being a present to the Boston Light Infantry. Also a photograph of the State, Entw and national colors. Upon the outside cover is stamped "Presented by the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., to the Boston Light Infantry, January 1, 1877. And upon the fly leaf is handsomely penned 'The Washington Light Infantry sends greetings to their brothers in arms, the Boston Light Infantry, 1st January, 1877."

—On Wednesday evening the 32d (N. Y.) regiment assembled at the armory for parade and drill. At 8:15 Adjutant Karcher equalized the eight companies into ten companies of twelve full files each. The armory being too small to form the regiment the companies filed out into the street, where the command was turned over to Col. Rueger in due form. The march was taken up at once. After having paraded through various streets the regiment returned to the armory where they were exercised in the manual of arms. The regiment in marching preserved distance and alignment. However, they did not appear to advantage, because Old Luna was hiding at the evening behind clouds. However, the turn-out was not intended as a "moon-shine" parade. Next Wednesday the regiment will practice in street firing tactics.

—Our neighbor the Brooklyn Eagle is pleased to make the following comments: The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has been sending a live man to Brooklyn latterly, and it has discovered—what it was contumaciously oblivious to heretofore—that the 2d Division does contain some organizations worth looking after, and which have some "good in them" as well. Under the caption "A Brooklyn Regiment," nearly two columns were recently devoted by the JOURNAL to a history of the 2d. In its last issue the JOURNAL considers the claims of the 14th, which it denom-

inates "A Fighting Regiment." The value of these articles rests upon their self-evident fairness. That they are written by an intelligent, well informed and conscientious military man is apparent, and the more so since the pen which indites them does not hesitate at severe criticism—where it is deserved.

—THE following officers have been elected by the Franklin Association—a benevolent organization of Co. D, 14th (N. Y.) regiment, intended to help the sick and relieve the widows and orphans of deceased members: President, Major W. M. Baldwin; Vice-President, Lieutenant Wm. Faskett; Recording Secretary, Private G. A. Boettner; Financial Secretary, Corporal A. H. Collins; Treasurer, Lieutenant Ed. Ricker; Trustees, Sergt. W. J. Glenn, W. Mole and W. J. Hawthorne. All honorably discharged comrades of Co. D are entitled to become members.

—DURING the past year certain members of the Grand Army of the Republic have been working assiduously to establish a home for needy and deserving soldiers and sailors of this State. A charter was granted by the Legislature May 15, 1876, and a fine site has been secured at Bath, Steuben county. About \$40,000 have been raised. Work on the buildings will begin April 16. The enterprise has recently been brought to the attention of many of the wealthy and influential gentlemen of New York city, and a public meeting will be held in the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, April 17, at which time, no doubt, a large amount of money will be raised. At the meeting the Hon. Judge Nosh Davis will preside, and speaking by Gen. John A. Dix, Judge Brady and others. The Academy will be elaborately decorated with battle-flags. The Governor's Island band will be in attendance. The Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian Legation, Governor Robinson and staff, and all the general officers in New York, with their staffs, have been invited and are expected to be present. We trust the occasion will be as successful as the object is deserving.

—A FULLY attended meeting of the officers of the State militia was held at Concord, N. H., April 3, to consider matters relating to increasing the efficiency of the militia of the State. Ira Cross, adjutant-general, in the chair. The Hon. B. F. Prescott, Governor elect, appeared before the meeting by invitation, and, in a few happy remarks, expressed his sympathy with any movement that would increase the efficiency of the militia and put it on a footing to compare favorably with that of other States. Any proper plan, he said, that might be decided upon by the meeting should receive his careful consideration. After remarks by representatives of nearly all the military organizations, a series of resolutions was adopted recommending the appointment of an inspecting officer, who should be a strict disciplinarian and who shall be a thorough tactician, whose duty it shall be to visit, drill and inspect at least twice a year all militia companies of the State, and faithfully report to the Adjutant-General, through the regimental commanders, the condition and efficiency of each company as inspected and drilled; and further, that they use their earnest endeavors to induce the next session of the Legislature to appropriate the expense of such an officer, to an amount not exceeding \$600. A ballot taken on the question showed all present to be in favor of a brigade formation. A ballot for a suitable person to be recommended to the Governor and Council for appointment as brigadier-general was then taken, and Col. Joseph M. Clough, of New London, was unanimously nominated.

—A SUPERB ball has just been given by Boston for the benefit of the "Old South." Captain McCauley and Lieut. Perkins, of the Navy, kindly offered to superintend the decoration of the Music Hall, and have received the thanks and admiration of the city. The Boston Transcript says: The gentlemen as a rule adhered to the black hat of every period, and many introduced the hat as an unnecessary addition to their evening's troubles. The most striking costume was that of a general in the English army in the time of the Georges. A Polish officer's costume and one of an ancient hue also made their wearers conspicuous among the army of black coats. Continental uniforms were too numerous to be very striking, but among them was a cavalry dress of very striking character. The uniforms of the militia and of the Army and Navy officers were not of a brilliant enough hue to add to the brilliancy of the scene, but served, with the field of black cloth of the civilians, to make an admirable background for the ladies' toilets. The jack tars and marines from Uncle Sam's province over the Charles River presented a creditable appearance and recalled the fact that the country has a few sailors and sea soldiers in case of necessity. The white coats of the Cadets were the one redeeming feature of the military uniforms of to day, and their wearers were prominent both on the floor and about the hall. As a fancy dress ball, using the term in the general way, the affair was not what was expected, but as a modern assembly it has seldom been surpassed in richness, originality or variety of toilets, and the display was a credit to the taste of the ladies present.

—THE Washington correspondent of the London Times says: As for the official procession of the day, which had the honor of escorting the President to and from the Capitol, it was so much like the numerous American processions I have before described that I need not say much about it. What struck me most was that there were fewer troops than usual, though almost any other country one would, under the circumstances, have expected more. There was the merest handful of Regulars, and half these, the marines, owed their position to their admirable band and were there other as peculiar musicians than as fighting men. Owing to the short notice, the volunteers of America did not muster in any great number, but still had the good fortune to be represented by two crack corps of the country—the Washington Light Infantry and the State Fencibles of Philadelphia. Their marching was really admirable, decidedly better than that of the Regulars. The Columbus Cadets, the new President's neighbors, also went by in capital style, and a very creditable appearance was made by a colored troop. After the military, the most conspicuous feature in the procession was, as usual, the political clubs, not the least among the governing forces of the country, and here again Philadelphia had the honor to contribute the finest specimen in her Hartranft Club. As for the individual dignitaries of the procession, I know from the programme who ought to have been there, but not much as to who actually was there. Judges of the Supreme Court and other high court Senators, ex Senators, Senators elect, members of the House of Representatives also in the same tense—present, past, and future; foreign diplomats, governors of States, heads of departments, figure in the list, and some at least were also present in the body.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

F. A. F. (Terre Haute).—Col. Valentine Baker's address is Constantinople, Turkey.

D. R. N. (Cleveland, Ohio).—1. Secretary of Navy, 2. 18 to 20. Navy Department will furnish applicants with forms and instructions. 4. Examinations for cadet engineers are made Sept. 5 annually. 5. Such a course would be lawful.

FIRST SERGEANT (Ohio).—There is no provision in any law, regulation, or tactics for the enlistment of a color-bearer, but a soldier enlisted in the usual way in the service of the State may after promotion as sergeant be detailed as a color-bearer.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH HAVE ADVISED that Sealed Wooden or METALLIC COPIES be used in cases of Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever or other mild or severe Infectious or Contagious Diseases.

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which in many cases is never bridged over." The present rulers of Turkey, he intimates, are hostile to the employment of Europeans, but even those who have employed them have never trusted them, or followed their advice. Hobart Pasha is the only European allowed freedom of action.

AN English newspaper correspondent says: "The post of military attaché at Berlin has become vacant by the resignation of Major-General Beauchamp Walker, C. B. General Walker resigns because the Germans have refused to give him any further military information. I have heard General Walker relate how, when he first arrived at Berlin twelve years ago, Moltke said to him, 'A military attaché may occupy one of two positions—he may be a trusted friend or a spy; which do you choose to be?' General Walker elected to be a trusted friend, and in that capacity has received much valuable information, and has made two campaigns with the King."

DO YOU want an accurate, durable, pretty clock? Then send your money to S. B. Jerome and Co., New Haven, Conn., and receive one by mail. See advertisement last week.

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A GOOD PAINT.—Some twelve years ago the AVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT CO., 32 Burling Slip, New York, introduced a *Mixed* or *Ready Prepared Paint*, embracing in its combination some important improvements. It has attained a large sale, and is now regarded as the best paint in the country. The Centennial Commissioners in awarding it the highest medal referred to it as a valuable discovery.

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"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

The Offices of the Army and Navy Journal will be Removed on the 1st of May to No. 245 Broadway.

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

ENGLISH—MURRAY.—On the 5th of April, at Jacksonville, Ill., at the residence of the bride's brother, Wm. Rockwell, Esq., by the Rev. Dr. John D. Earther, Rector of Trinity Church, Lieut. W. L. English, 7th Infantry, to Miss KATE W. MURRAY, of Jacksonville, Ill. No cards.

MACNUTT—BARRY.—On Wednesday, April 4, at Fort McHenry, Md., by the Rev. O. E. Herrick, Chaplain Fortress Monroe, KATHARINE AUGUSTA, youngest daughter of Bvt. Maj.-General Wm. F. Barry, U. S. A., to Lieut. IRA MACNUTT, 3d Artillery, U. S. Army.

WHIPPLE—JONES.—In Washington, April 3, by the Rev. J. Vaughan Lewis, Lieut. C. W. WHIPPLE, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, to JOSEPHINE KATHERINE, daughter of Walter R. Jones, of New York, and granddaughter of the late Admiral Bailey, U. S. Navy.

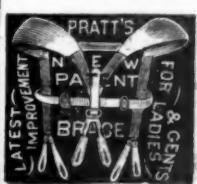
#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

GODON.—In Paris, France, April 6, 1877, SALLIE K., wife of Rear-Admiral Godon, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late James Nevins, of Philadelphia.

HALL.—On Tuesday morning, April 10, Mrs. ESTHER F. HALL, formerly of Augusta, Ga. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. M. E. Parmelee, No. 39 Remsen st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, April 12, at 3 o'clock.

TYLER.—At Brattleboro', Vt., April 2, 1877, ROYALL, son of Lieutenant Geo. W. and Florence B. Tyler, aged four months.



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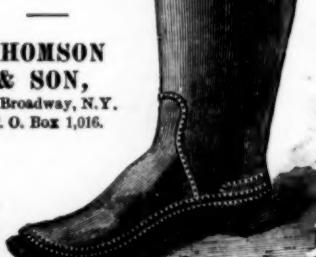
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